WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 221 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916. ONE ANNA.

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
18th	Sept.,	Khyber ..	9000	....	....
24th	..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
1st	Oct. ..	Nagova ..	7000	....	....
10th	.. ..	Karmala ..	9000	....	....
15th	.. ..	Shiva ..	9000	....	....
22nd	.. ..	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
29th	.. ..	Sicilia ..	7088	....	....
5th	Novr. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
12th	.. ..	Kashmir ..	9000	....	....
19th	.. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
26th	.. ..	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
3rd	Decr. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th	.. ..	Khyber ..	9000	....	....
17th	.. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th	.. ..	Nag ya ..	7000	....	....
31st	.. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
22nd Sept.	Nore ..	7000	Medina* ..	12500
2 st Oct.	Malta ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
17th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Sailing	Steamer.	Destination
20th Sept.	Dunera	Aden
16th Sept.	Lhasa	Karachi direct
*19th Sept.	Linga	Karachi
24th Sept.	Dilwara	E. and S. Africa via Seychelles.
24th Sept.	Pundua	Gulf (Extra).
23rd Sept.	Fultala	Karachi, Mahommerah & Busreh

*Or later on arrival of English Mail.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tones.
† 18th September	"Matiana"	5280

† Carries Doctor and Stewardess. Fitted with electric lights and fans.

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 690 ..	First Class (returning by B.I) Rs. 1,035. First Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510 ..	Second Class (returning by B.I.) Rs. 765. Second Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 30th September.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 5th October.

For further particulars apply to
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.
dows, Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham.	A & C	7498		26thSept

* Not calling at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Lahore	A&C	6948	22nd Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7854	16th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles about 9th Oct.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ..	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ..	580	1,083	480	790
Liverpool	600	90	462	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	943	..	713

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to everstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	arrived.	15th Sept.
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	25th Sept.	2nd Oct.
S. S. Standard	1461	28th Sept.	10th Oct.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Peking	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Singapore.	Tsunanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kobayashi	5948	18th Sept.	20th Sept.
Banyei Maru ..	..	2814	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	11706	7th Oct	16th Oct.
Tenshin Maru	R Ozaki	4173	14th Oct.	20th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders	Arrivals.	Departures
Shinkoku Maru	5896	Y. Kuchiki	18th Sept.	20th Sept.
Malay Maru ..	4515	Y. Nemoto	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

SALE AT THE PREMISES NO. 365, NEXT TO MESSRS. SINCERA WATCH CO., AND MESSRS. COMBRIDGE, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND USEFUL AND DECORATIVE PORCELAIN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 21st and FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, sell at 2-45 p.m., (S.T.), each day at the premises as above a large stock of new and slightly used furniture comprising elegantly designed drawing room suites, settes, and chairs covered with tapestry teak and blackwood chairs, easy chairs, cabinets, corner cabinets, well made mirror door almyrahs, marble top round tables, tiled top teapoys, ladies, writing tables, and elegantly made cupboard zoondah having oval bevelled mirror doors, one robing stand with 5 feet bevelled mirror and drawers, marble top washing tables, and toilet tables, book cases, one artistically designed curois cabinet with plate glass door and glass shelves, misic stands, pedestals, bedsteads and several other articles of furniture also a small consignment of Art, porcelain consisting of vases, tea jars, ginger jars, beakers of old Chinese design, blue and white vases, plates, Imari vases, table and cabinet ornaments, also including tea and coffee sets, tea pots, table plates, cups and saucers, etc.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Sept., 1916.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., OF D. MURTRIE ESQ., I.S.O., J.P., THE PRESIDENCY POST MASTER, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household, furniture by John Roberts, and Devji Canji the well-known makers, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

Under instructions from D. Murtrie, Esq., I.S.O., J.P., the Presidency Post Master, Bombay, who is leaving Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th day of September, 1916, at 2-30 p..m., (S.T.), at the Quarters on the Western front at 2nd floor of the new General Post Office near the Victoria Terminus, Fort, very valuable and handsome household furniture by John Roberts, and Devji Canji the well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining table, strong made and handsome leather lined dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving bookcase, and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, hat stands selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double teakwood and blackwood bedsteads, sweet-toned iron framed piano by Soundy and Co. (very little used) washhand table, palm stands, blackwood chiffoneers, jardineers, cane chairs, mattings Durrie and Persian carpets, ice-box with refrigerator table ornaments, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, etc.,

The property of D. Murtrie, Esq., I.S.O. J.P., the Presidency Post-Master, Bombay, leaving Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The above prices are specially made to order and are very handsome artistic. So the intending buyers are required to have a look to them.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE LATE MR. W. A. GAWTHORNE, M.I.M.E., THE MANAGER OF THE KOHINOOR MILLS, LTD.

Under instructions from E. Gawthorne, Esq., the Executer of the late Mr. W. A. Gawthorne, M.I.M.E., the manager of the Kohinoor Mills, Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th day of September, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow in compound of the Kohinoor Mills, Ltd., at Dadar, very valuable and handsome neatly made French polished household furniture by well-known makers consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, drawing room suites of rich tapestry lined sofas and chairs, mirror back sideboard, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless handsome chairs, mirror door almirahs, clothes hanging and gown presses, mirror back corner cabinets, wardrobes, chest of drawers, marble top centre tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, cane sofas, and chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet toned cottage piano, English harmonium, organ box, single and double iron cots, with mattresses, book-stands, hall standing lamps, palm stands, chiffoneers, jardineers, wall-brackets, clothes baskets, folding arm easy and Curzon chairs, hatstands, rich platedware, crockeryware, glassware table ornaments, flower pots and tubs, etc.

The property of the late Mr. W. A. Gawthorne, M.I.M.E., the manager of the Kohinoor Mills, Ltd.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The abovementioned furniture is specially made to order and is very handsome and durable: so it is a rare opportunity to intending purchasers to buy the pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the property and credits of Dadabhoy Sorabji Rustomkhan, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following properties in one lot or in separate lots on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1—All that piece of Fazendari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at De Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 233 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. 3461 and bounded on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by the property of Girdhari Puniram on the west by the property of Kanoo Dhakoo, on the north by the public and on the south by the property of Nagoo Sagaji and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under "E" Ward No. 7162 Street No. 1.

LOT NO. 2—All that piece of Fazendari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Byculla Tank Pakhady Road or De Lisle Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 300 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3461 and bounded on the north by the house of Girdhari Puniram on the east by the said De Lisle Road, on the south by the Chawl of Ellum Balaji and on the west by Lot No. 1 and which said premises are Assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 12-16 and Ward No. 7160.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors for the said Administrator at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.—(Contd.)

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1916, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club:—

A quantity of condemned medical stores.

AUCTION SALE of Engine, 3 Boilers, Economiser, Pipes, Brass, Spur and Bevel Wheels, Ropes, India Rubber, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th September, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Apollo Mill, De Lisle Road Parel, the following goods:—

Engine—One pair cross compound Tandem, jet condensing with second motion pinion by Messrs. Woolstein Hulme Ryo and Co., 1876, stroke 7ft. Dia. H.P. 22in., Dia. L.P. 41in., I.H.P., 1,000.

3 boilers.—Each 30ft. by 8ft. dia. working pressure 102 lbs. each fitted with dead weight safety valves, main steam valve, Hopkinson D. W. High steam and low water alarm valve, mill heating valve, feed check valve, and blow-off valve. Makers, Heaton and Sons.

One Green's Patent Economiser consisting of 320 pipes 1876.

One lot steam piping of boilers, boiler feed piping-copper expanding pipes, old electric wire, old brass, one large spur wheel of 49 teeth, Bevelwheels, old cotton driving ropes, old India Rubber, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, 19th September, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

13 cases earthen and porcelain ware, mineral water machinery, glass paper, printing ink, advertisement, provisions hardware, old clothing, confectionery, printed books, blanco, hair-dye, belt fasteners, syrup, soap, turpentine, whiting, oil, red lead, paint, printing paper, bark, coffee, deck chairs and various other articles.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1916.

SENNETT & CO.

NO. 99, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

As TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of horses and carriages, on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF SIZING MATERIALS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and risk of the concerned:—

About 19 tons of Emulsifier.
About 48 tons of Sizoline.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th September, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. AUCTIONEERS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.
Residence Tele. No. 696.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of unclaimed parcels, luggage, jewellery, etc. will be resumed TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Victoria Terminus.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Sept., 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.
4528 Terms Moderate.

WANTED

WANTED—A clever WEAVING MASTER. Only really very good men need apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5234

WANTED—ENGLISHMAN, 32, married, having resigned present appointment, seeks another. Over 15 years practical experience all branches catering, knowledge of Wines and Stores. S. A. W. c/o CORNAGLIA'S Poona. 5203

WANTED.—An experienced COTTON SELECTOR & PIECE-GOODS PURCHASER at Bombay or upcountry for a well established firm. Preference will be given to one who has experience both in Cotton selecting and Piece-goods purchasing. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to:—Box No. 184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5224

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Key-stone, dramas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap. List of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4867

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The property of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINDON, G. C. I. E. Fifteen head of young SIND CATTLE, to be sold by auction at the Farm GANESHKHIND on THURSDAY, September 21st at 5 p.m. The head is open to inspection at any time on application to STUDGROOM, GOVERNMENT HOUSE. 5222

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, 16th September, 1916.

AGENDA.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1916.
2. To discuss any other business brought forward.

(By Order)
J. REYNOLDS.
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
5039.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of this Office Notice dated 31st August, 1916, for supply of 60,000 deodar and other sleepers for Metre Gauge Railway, the date for submitting tenders is extended to 28th September, 1916, and for delivery 30th December, 1916.

H. W. PROCTOR SIMS, A.M.I.C.E.,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad State Railway.

Manager & Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
Junagad, dated 8th September, 1916.
5212.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 18th September 1916 at 7 p.m.

H. J. DIBBS.
B. D. BARNES.
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
5144

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 16th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Khordad Sal) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th September, 1916. 5202

NOTICES

NOTICE.

WE hereby notify that the name and style of our firm has been changed from Hill, Son & Thomas, to HILL, SON & KNOX and the business will be carried on, as from 1st March 1916, by the two partners viz; Mr. JAMES HILL and Mr. JOHN KNOX under the new name and style of HILL, SON & KNOX.

HILL, SON & THOMAS.
HILL, SON, & KNOX
Stevedores & Contractors.
61, Meadow Street, Bombay. 5242.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition filed by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia having been dismissed with costs and the interim injunction obtained by him having been discharged, the Liquidator will proceed with the distribution of Rs. 500 on each share as advertised on the 16th and 19th of August, 1916.
Dated 14th September, 1916.

S. N. GUZDER,
5250 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE Business and Stock-in-trade of the above Company is offered for sale as a going concern.

The business at present is carried on in a Retail Shop in Esplanade Road, and Godowns and Laboratories in British Hotel Lane. Several good agencies are also attached to the business.

Offers may be made to the undersigned before the 15th of October next at the Office, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, where full particulars may be obtained.

S. N. GUZDER,
5249 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE Property of the above Company, situated in British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay is offered for sale. The property consists of immoveable property at 31, 33, and 35 British Hotel Lane, Bombay, totalling about 1575 square yards on quit and ground rent tenure. Collectors No. (Old) 9, 106; and (New) 4832, and 4952.

The Property is divided into 2 buildings, one of which consists of a ground and first storey which are let to Messrs. Duke and Sons for Rs. 6,000 per year. The other Building consists of a three-storied building which is at present occupied by the Company.

Offers to be made, for either building separately, or for the entire property, on or before the 15th October, 1916 at the office of the Company, British Hotel Lane, where full particulars may be obtained.

S. N. GUZDER,
5251 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. PESTONJI SORABJI LALKAKA and NUSSERWANJI FRAMJI MOWDAVALA, of Bombay Parsis the executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai DHUNBAIJI, widow of DHUNJIBHOY JAMSETJI SOHORI, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 623 New No. 5785, 5787 Old Survey No. 114, 115 and New Survey No. 9256 and bounded on the East by the property of Dorabji Dhunjibhoy Cooper on the West by the said Bazar Gate Street on the North by the Agiary Lane on the South by the Agiary or Fire Temple known as Maneckji Sett's Agiary which said premises are assessed by the Assessor by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2107 2108 and Street No. 91 Bazar Gate Street and Street Nos. 23, 25 and 27, Agiary Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the venders.

Dated this 14th day of September 1916.

MERWANJI KOLAH & Co.,
5247 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM JAMES HOWARD, Executor of the Will of G. J. W. Baldwin, deceased has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Victoria Road 3rd Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,458 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 7693 and Street No. 2 and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by 3rd Victoria Cross-Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the property formerly of N. N. Wadia and now of Mogul Haji Abbas on or towards the North by Victoria Gardens and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Framjee Cowasjee and now of Sassoon and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 14th day of September 1916.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
5245 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICES.

CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALLA.

THE Home RE-OPENS on FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1916.

For particulars apply to:—
THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home, Khandalla.
L. H. SAVILE,
5252 Honorary Secretary.

TAN KAH KEE LINE.

THE shippers of Hongkong cargo per s. s. "Kiangping," sailed from here on 6th August, 1916, are hereby informed that their cargo has been transhipped at Singapore for Hongkong per s. s. "On Sang" on the 13th instant.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
73, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 14th September, 1916.
5246.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
THE CONNAUGHT MILLS Co., Ltd.
THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS Co., Ltd.
THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS Co., Ltd.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Companies being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 22nd day of September, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
5243 Liquidators.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1916, an additional Race Special Train for Second Class Passengers will be run leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-15.

The timings of the Race Special Trains on that day will be as follows:—

FIRST—CLASS.

Down

		H. M.
Victor Terminus	dep.	11 5
Poona	arr.	14 40

Up.

		H. M.
Poona	dep.	19 30
Victoria Terminus	arr.	23 16

SECOND—CLASS.

First Train.

Down

		H. M.
Victoria Terminus	dep.	10 15
Poona	arr.	13 50

Up.

		H. M.
Poona	dep.	19 55
Victoria Terminus	arr.	23 41

Second Train.

Down.

		H. M.
Victoria Terminus	dep.	10 40
Poona	arr.	14 15

Up.

		H. M.
Poona	dep.	20 20
Victoria Terminus	arr.	0 6

Second Class Passengers are advised to avail themselves of the First Special leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-15, to avoid crowding in the later train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th September, 1916. 262

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HOUSE
FOR PERFUMERY,
SOAPS AND TOILETTE
REQUISITES.

Up-country order V.P.P.

HORNBY ROW, FORT.

ASIATIC BALM

BEAR BRAND

Cures Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Cold. Good also for Wounds, Cuts, Bruises.

Never be without one.
Prices As. 8 and As. 12.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Bombay's Premier Playhouse
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p. m.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

A GREAT COLLECTION OF VAUDEVILLE CELEBRITIES!

Ed. PIERCE and MARIE ROSLYN

in a remarkable musical melange "A WHIRL OF MELODY"
A remarkable entertainment embracing Grand Opera to Ragtime.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES OUTDONE"

A Screaming Trick Film Comedy.

MISS DORIS EARLE. The Magnetic Comedienne.

For the first time in Bombay

DAN ROE and DOROTHY SUTTON

A little talking, a little singing and "some" show.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT. TEL. No. 1277.
GRAND PATETI PROGRAMME. THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THE JOCKEY OF DEATH

A remarkable Four-Reel Production. Abounding in startling incidents, clever acting and intrepid feats in the circus, on the river, and by rail and road.

A SUBJECT OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST

with more thrilling incidents than have ever before been seen in one film.

SEE ALSO OUR SPECIAL PATETI PICTURES.

ALL-INDIA TEAM.
Cricket Carnival Topical, showing all our leading players including Maharaja of Patiala and Major Mistry.

A PARSI WEDDING
At Allbless Bag. One of the most popular little pictures shown in Bombay.

3 Shows Nightly—6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10; 10-15 to 11-45.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday, Sunday & Monday 5 to 6-30.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
CONCLUDING INSTALMENT OF
"THE NAPOLEONIC EPICS."
Five long parts.

Containing all the most exciting episodes in the life of Napoleon Bonaparte and including the great spectacular scenes of the retreat from Moscow, the Battle of Waterloo and Napoleon's voyage to St. Helena.

The story of the brief but romantic life of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome, is also told in an interesting and beautiful manner. The latter scenes take place amid the intrigues of the Austrian Court. Some very fine child acting is a notable feature of this part of the film.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

"The whole film demonstrates the enormous educational value of the cinema while it is of great interest to ordinary picture goers because of the excitement of the battle scenes."—TIMES OF INDIA.

"The whole bill is attractive and larger audiences should be the rule all the week"—ADOCATE OF INDIA.

The present programme also contains:

"ACROSS THE HALL."

A splendid comic story about two married couples, who had flats on the same floor. They all got mixed up in several amusing incidents, but happiness reigned in the end.

Last Mail's.

PATHE GAZETTE.

WONDERFUL BATTLE MUSIC WITH THE BIG FILM.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

PANTHER OF DEATH.

A Thrilling Story of Love Adventure and Sensationalism in five reels.

AND

CHARLES CHAPLIN

in a rollicking new funny creation

"TWENTY MINUTES OF LOVE"

Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.
USUAL HALF RATES—Re. 1 to As 2.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out. They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but if used be sure it is Kaminia Oil.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The monsoon is weak in Burma and southern portion of the Peninsula but fairly strong elsewhere. The disturbed conditions off Kathiawar have determined local rainfall there. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Gujarat, Berar, Konkan, North Hyderabad, south-east Madras, north Madras coast: local in Bengal, east Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Dhabri two inches, Sibsagar, Berhampore one and a half, Bogra one, Mussooree two, Allahabad, Bareilly, Udaipur and Surat one and a half, Dessa and Amraoti two, Akola, Aurangabad and Parbhani one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in east Punjab, Kashmir, north Rajputana and lower Sind.

RAINFALL AT POMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th Sept. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Sept. 14th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.60	73.73	69.39	68.39
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.71	81.32	72.54	69.55
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.81	80.29	68.14	71.54
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	1.12	83.46	75.64	79.00

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 5 a. m. to 8 a. m. & 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.629 Inch
Temperature of Air	79.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 ,,
Dew Point	76.5 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	0.921 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.3 ,,
Minimum do	77.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,SW,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	191 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.58 Inches
Total fall during month	7.85 ,,
Do do do. year	73.80 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0.04 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Soth.		Day of Week.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Soth.
	Sept	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sept	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thur.	14	m 1	16a	29	1	14	m 7	5	16 7
Fri.	15	m 1	59	28	8	15	m 7	45	17 6
Sat	16	m 1	56a	27	6		m 7	57a	15 3
Sun.	17	m 2	41	27	11	16	m 8	24	18 6
Mon.	18	m 3	28a	28	6	17	m 8	30a	18 1
Tues.	19	m 4	22	26	11		m 9	4	19 8
Wed.	20	m 5	16a	25	5	18	m 9	49	20 9
			33a	24	5			44a	18 1
			0	24	11	19	m 11	3	21 6
			20a	23	5		m 10	36a	19 6
			2a	24	4	20	m 1	22	21 8
			32a	22	9			3a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 14 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 43m.
,, 15 (Friday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 42m.
,, 16 (Saturday)	,, 6h 27m	,, 6h. 41m.
,, 17 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 40m.
,, 18 (Monday)	,, 6h 27m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,, 19 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 38m.
,, 20 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 36m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	19th Sept.	9h.	6.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	,, 12th	2h.	0.9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,, 19th	11h.	5. m. a.m.
New Moon	,, 27th	1h.	4.1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 14th September 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal in the north and the south-west Punjab; day temperature is also above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Agra has had 0.87in., Mainpuri 0.63in., Jhansi 0.12in., Cawnpore 0.80in. and Allahabad 1.34in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.85in. and Mount Abu 0.24in. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and west Rajputana and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar and Gujarat and local in Central India West Bhuj has had 0.34in., Dwarka 0.36in., Rajkot 0.58in., Veraval 0.59in., Surat 1.26in., Deesa 1.75in. and Neemuch 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Saugor has had 0.10in., Hoshangabad 0.15in., Akola 0.26in., Amrasoti 1.78in., Nagpur 0.47in. and Chanda 0.21in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.60in., Ratnagiri 0.38in., Mormugao 0.42in. and Karwar 0.67in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in north Hyderabad and some showers in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.25in., Belgaum 0.20in. and Aurangabad 1.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain disturbed in Kathiawar and the adjacent parts of the north-east Arabian Sea. Rainfall has recommenced in the United Provinces and south-east Madras but decreased considerably in Malabar and the central parts of the country. It has been nearly general in the Konkan, Kathiawar, Gujarat and the Central and the United Provinces, local in east Rajputana, Central India West, north Hyderabad and south-east Madras, while some showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and on the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Kathiawar, Gujarat, the United Provinces and local rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Central India West, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and the east Punjab and a few showers in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, and south-east Madras. A few showers are possible in lower Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 14th of September 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	96	73.8	41	..	0	—0.01
Do. (12th Sept.)	89.2	76.0	81	..	0.29	0.23
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105	69.8	70	..	3.59	—1.00
Rawalpindi	96	74.0	71	..	35.61	14.33
Lahore	96	67.4	75	..	12.88	8.38
Sialkot	97	77.9	80	..	14.97	..
Amritsar	94	74.4	81	0.01	25.28	4.07
Delhi	94	69.7	64	..	12.94	1.51
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92	78.7	85	0.87	26.38	3.87
Mainpuri	90	74.7	90	0.63	0.0	4.82
Jhansi	89	69.3	84	0.12	20.10	3.30
Cawnpore	87	75.0	100	0.80	42.90	13.36
Allahabad	90	68.2	80	1.34	35.20	11.70
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100	62	60	..	3.17	0 93
Karachi	91	76	84	..	20.37	14.33
Ajmer	89	67.0	64	..	19 24	9 94
Jaipore	92	69.9	81	0.42	18 29	—2 37
Kotah	96	67.2	69	0.85	24.36	14.26
Mount Abu	78	66.4	86	0.24	34	19 78
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90	64.3	91	0.34	18.27	—0.36
Dwarka	84	77	95	0.36	10 10	—1.73
Veraval	81	71.0	96	0.59	15.40	—2.14
Rajkot	89	70.4	90	0.58	12.81	—0 76
Bhavnagar Para	89	70.4	91	0.01	11.80	—0.33
Surat	84	76.9	92	1.26	43.15	3.75
Ahmedabad	91	71.4	91	..	22 95	—4.95
Deesa	92	67.2	92	1.75	25.84	0.98
Neemuch	88	70.0	99	0.10	32.95	7.31
Indore	87	70.4	91	0.12	34..	7.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87	70.5	85	0.05	34.91	—12.68
Saugor	88	72.8	86	0.10	29.80	—9.59
Hoshangabad	88	68.8	87	0.15	44.95	2.74
Khandwa	90	72.0	80	..	26.65	2.11
Akola	86	70.4	83	0.26	35.51	10.72
Amraoti	89	68.4	84	1.78	44.42	8.43
Nagpur	91	70.4	87	0.47	34.85	0.33
Chanda	87	70.4	90	0.21	45.43	2.46
Raipur	89	70.0	84	..	30.40	—10.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81	77.4	91	0.60	73.73	9.46
Ratnagiri	86	75.0	91	0.38	122.45	31.07
Marmugao	84	74.0	93	0.42	101.0	17.60
Karwar	88	74.0	92	0.67	110.3	3.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86	73.1	90	0.25	19.50	3.79
Ahmednagar	79	71.0	88	0.06	21.11	6.29
Poona	84	67.1	82	0.02	7.76	0.09
Sholapur	93	70.0	84	..	27.86	8.73
Nipani	88	68.0	84	..	19.99	4.24
Belgaum	76	70.8	93	0.20	32.83	—3.16
Aurangabad	83	70.6	88	0.16	37.60	16.57
Nizamabad (India)	80	67.0	77	..	24.98	—7.67
Hyderabad	84	71.2	86	0.02	33.28	9.86
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85	71.3	93	0.54	98.29	—10.88
Calicut	80	70.1	96	0.02	78.99	—1.43
Cochin	84	69.3	89	0.04	79.29	7.03
Colombo	84	69.4	89	0.42	28.48	0.78
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Manilpatam	89	78.1	90	0.15	38.77	18.25
Bellary	91	72.6	68	..	12.60	4.52
Cuddapah	88	76.5	79	..	25.58	9.68
Madras	93	76.2	84	..	12.64	—0.55
Bangalore	88	66.7	93	0.17	24.98	9.26
Coimbatore	89	71.6	84	..	19 03	5.30
Trichinopoly	92	72.4	90	0.33	17.91	9.07
Negapatam	91	75.1	94	0.10	14.36	5.35

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th September 1916 was 29.801 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " " of East Indian	400
" " Imports	9 000
Mid. Americans	9.47
Egyptian F. G. F.	12.90
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.	15.22
Jan.	15.50
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	14.87
Jan.	15.26

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

Total Imports 9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To day's opening price.
September	9.34
Sept.-Oct	9.30
Oct.-Nov.	9.27
Nov.-Dec.	9.24
Dec.-Jan.	9.23
Jan.-Feb.	9.23
Feb.-Mar.	9.22 +3
Mar.-Apl.	9.21
Apl.-May	9.20
May-June	9.19
June-July	9.15
July-Aug.	9.11
Aug.-Sept.	8.89

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

Months.	To-day's closing prices.
September	9.34
Sept.-Oct.	9.30
Oct.-Nov.	9.27
Nov.-Dec.	9.24
Dec.-Jan.	9.23
Jan.-Feb.	9 23
Feb.-Mar.	9.22
Mar.-Apl.	9.21
Apl.-May	9.20
May-June	9.19
June-July	9.15
July-Aug.	9.11
Aug.-Sept.	8.91
Sept.-Oct.	8.71

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	12.90
January	12.97
March	13.04

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.60
" " Fully Good	6.55
" " Fine	7.00
No. 1 Oomra Good	7.30
" " Fully Good	7.45
" " Fine	7.60
M. G. Broach Good	8.70
" " Fully Good	8.85
" " Fine	9.00
" Scinde Good	6.60
" " Fully Good	6.85
" " Fine	7.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 12th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" to Continent	4,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	67¼

New York, Sept. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Futures at New York October	15.36+24
" January	15.60+21
Spot Cotton at New York	15.40+10
" at New Orleans	14.88+15
Futures at New Orleans October	15.00+26
" January	15.38+22

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 13th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000 :—

Rs.			Rs.
17,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	..	
7,000 " "	to Bombay	..	77,000
53,000 " "	to Madras	..	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 3/32		
" Bombay	at 1/4 3/32		
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta 17%	above	that rate in full.
	Bombay 17%	above	that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers :—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
3,50,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	..	
3,44,000 " "	to Bombay	..	8,59,000
1,65,000 " "	to Madras	..	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 1/8		
" Madras	at 1/4 1/8		
Min Rate Received	Calcutta 17%	above	that rate in full.
	Bombay 17%	above	that rate in full.

Rs.	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	35,25,000
Amount to be allotted next week	30,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers :—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
12,88,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	..	
2,60,000 " "	to Bombay	..	20,64,000
5,16,0 0 " "	to Madras	..	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 3/32		
" Bombay	at 1/4 3/32		
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta 17%	above	that rate in full.
	Bombay 17%	above	that rate in full.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 12th.

Consols 2½%	60½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50½ unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3%	60½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.93—5

London, Sept. 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	32½

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½
" " " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Sept. 13th.

Bills on Madras Rs. 15,000 @ 1/4 1/8.

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 12th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£86½ unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£98 11/16—1/16

THE MAILS.

London, Sept. 12th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 12th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. September Paid 73/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Wheat Barli Sept, Sellers 70/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct. 51

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Sold 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Sept -Oct. Sellers 68/6

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nominal.

Linseed Bombay Per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Sellers 79

Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Buyers 69

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value 77

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£127
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£111½
Copper Brazers	£140
Yellow Metal	15
Hard Spelter	45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1, Garteherrie	£6-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Oct.-Dec.	22/7½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Oct.-Dec.	22/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	24/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Oct.-Dec.	24/10½

Tone—Quiet,

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Paid	3/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe. October	2/4

London, Sept. 13th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Oct.-Dec.	22/7½
Raw Java. C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Oct.-Dec.	22/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutt, Oct.-Dec.	24/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Oct.-Dec.	24/10½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Sept. 14.

The market to-day opened with Broach at 343 and declined under pressure of speculative selling to 337½. From this point prices again advanced and at Colaba the market opened at 340. A little business has been reported in new Akolas and there is a fair demand for September Akolas.

A fair business has been put through in the bazaar. Ready cotton is in good demand. We quote :—

Sept. Akola, 295/6.
January, Akola, 307.
January, F. G. Bengal, 250.
April, good Broach, 339.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	§1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh	230	3,390	— 3,160
Central India	427	2,088	— 1,661
Barsi & Nagar	62	2,172	— 2,110
Berar	1,112	1,723	— 611
Central Provinces	786	1,162	— 376
Compta & Dharwar	1,768	5,496	— 3,728
Northerns-Westerns	1,363	4,102	— 2,739
Cocanada	373	393	— 20
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	2,071	2,071
Dhollera	304	361	— 57
Broach	6	102	— 96
Rajputana	1,946	1,543	+ 403
N. W. Prov.	2,981	9,591	— 6,610
Sind-Punjab	2,466	4,250	— 1,784
Persian	....	....	....
American	....	....	....
Egyptian	....	....	....
Other Sorts	426	80	+ 346
Total	14,250	38,524	— 24,274

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Description.		Sept. 1916	Delivery Jan. 1917	April 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	342	235/95
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	..	259	..	240/50
Bengal	Fine M.G.	..	272	..	255/65
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	265/75
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	252/60
Khamg. Akola,	Fine M.G.	298	309	..	290/98
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	292/90
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	295/05
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G	..	..	..	303/10
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	308/17
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	..	289	..	275/85
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	265/72
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	272/82
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	255/75
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	285/95
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	300/15
Nander	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	325/45
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	270/80
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	260/70
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good Oct. 332	..	..	..	327/37
Coompta.	Good M.G. 365	..	..	..	360/70
Westerns,	Good M.G. 345	..	..	..	347/57
Westerns,	Good H.G. 340	..	..	..	337/47

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 14th September, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	285	273	258½	..25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	..	259	247	.. Ready & Sept.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	253	241	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	283	271	.. Ready
	..	288	276	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	269	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	194	.. Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	292	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
	..	298	286	.. Ready
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	296	..	.. Sept.
	..	306	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	299	287	.. Ready
	..	311	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum	..	302	290	.. Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	315	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	306	294	.. Ready
	..	318	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore	..	312	300	.. Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	325	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	313	301	.. Ready
	..	328	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	312	304	.. Ready
	..	354	..	346 25th April 1917
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	316	..	.. Ready
H.G.	..	304	..	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	283	271	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	356 Ready
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	332 Ready
	..	..	..	329 Sept.
	..	..	..	353 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	348 Sept.
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	348 Ready
	..	..	..	343 Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	364 Ready
	..	..	..	361 Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Mirai (M.G.)	..	..	..	367 Ready
	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 13th September 1916 :—

Cotton	920 Bales.
Wheat	27,188 cwts.
Linseed	22,315 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	660 ,,
Ginjellyseed	771 ,,
Poppyseed	406 ,,
Groundnuts	2,269 ,,
Castorseed	4,174 ,,
Rice	7,051 ,,
Myrabollams	850 ,,
Cottonseed	1,444 ,,
Mowraseed	20 ,,
Gram	1,010 ,,
Jowarai	12,508 ,,
Barley	2,222 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 14th Sept.—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	40 8 0	6 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Rangta	40 8 0	6 2 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 13 0	9 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 6 0	8 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	44 0 0	9 2 0
" Gujar 75-25	43 0 0	....
" Black	37 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	42 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 1 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	42 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jowa	31 0 0	4 9 0
Arandia	37 4 0	....
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May	6 2 6	
Linseed May	9 10 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 2 0	
Jowa Aug.-Sept,	4 10 0	
Arndia asu	37 4 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 9 3	
Rapeseed April-May	7 0 6	
Linseed September	7 3 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Oct.

Bank's Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do Forward	1s. 4½d. Oct.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	193¾
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	158¾
Do. Shanghai	223½
Do. Yokohama	154¼

BULLION.

We quote :—	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian do	26-4-0
Bombay do	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver exduty Ready	81-6-0

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

Yarn.	1916. lbs.	1915. lbs.	1914. lbs.
Exports from Great Britain during July	14,626,500	13,052,200	19,866,300
Total since 1st Jan.	105,778,000	115,501,400	133,280,500
Do. 1st Aug.	178,455,300	160,748,700	221,426,800

Cloth.	1916. Yds.	1915. Yds.
Exports from Great Britain during July	470,996,200	523,617,400
Total since 1st Jan.	3,143,399,900	2,829,922,700
Do. 1st Aug.	5,061,351,800	4,480,298,400

Cloth.	1914. Yds.
Exports from Great Britain during July	628,770,100
Total since 1st Jan.	4,095,628,400
Do. 1st Aug.	6,948,826,900

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The rainfall of the week was generally beneficial. A break is however needed in Broach, Surat and Poona Districts. Standing crops were in good condition though slightly damaged by rats in three talukas of Karachi and in one State of Rewa Kantha and by floods in three talukas of Nawabshah. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops are nearing completion. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

Distress is decreasing in Gohilwad. The public health is good and there is no wandering or emaciation. The daily average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was 160.

A Government of India Press communiqué states that it has been found necessary to restrict the export of tanned sheep and goatskins to all destinations except the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Italy, British possessions and British protectorates. Export will, however, be permitted under license. Further particulars may be had of the Collectors of Customs.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 31st July 1916.	B Imports during August 1916.	C Stock on 31st August 1916.	D Approximate total deliveries during Aug. 1916.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st Aug. 1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	34,281	6,641	34,700	6,222	+419	6,338	53,880	54,579	38,276	22,064	17,781
Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	32,084	10,812	35,638	7,258	+3,554	8,040	60,033	87,655	58,099	35,276	36,697
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	334	339	292	381	—42	136	718	1,192	775	689	835
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	897	1,896	961	1,832	+64	215	1,735	2,730	2,340	2,295	1,981
Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	6,713	2,832	6,411	3,134	—302	1,803	9,630	9,958	6,061	7,722	6,003
Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,285	803	2,492	596	+207	499	2,703	1,585	2,638	1,772	1,183
Copper—Brazlers	Tons.	2,757	4	2,690	71	—67	71	4,298	4,900	1,310	2,016	3,758
Yellow Metal—Brazlers	Tons.	1,094	..	975	119	—119	130	2,001	3,879	1,147	1,679	3,665

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however, that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 14th.

Pasha	Elliott	Java Aun. 11
Lhasa	King	Karachi Sept 12
Morocco		Hull

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 14th.

Kandahar	Purcell	Rangoon & Calcutta

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday

Ferrera	Feathers	Abadan

The following vessel began to load yesterday

Steamer	Morocco	for Hull

S. S. Holywell left Suez on the 7th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 13th instant.

S. S. Pasha :—The Asiateic Coy's. steamer Pasha, 3,839 tons. Captain H. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jena, which port she had left on the 11th ultimo, with cargo of sugar.

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Lhasa, 951 tons. Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 12th instant, with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 91 deck passengers.

S. S. Kandahar :—The steamer Kandahar, 4,153 tons, Captain T. A. Purcell, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon and Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Ferrera :—The steamer Ferrera, 717 tons. Captain T. Feathers, will sail today from the Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

Thursday, 14th September, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Crown of Arragon	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Dunera	Fysh	M. M. & Co
F. Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
G. Dovre	Sigulland	J. M. & Co
H. Anyo Maru	Takencheere	M. M. Shirazi
M. Akbar	Courtney	T. M. & Co
N. Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
P. Munificent		W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Chakdina		M. T. O.

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati, Mahanadi, Courland	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Frinton	Daun	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Baren Ardrosan		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Hafrein	Bonnett	T. M. & Co
8 Rostock	Bates	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 City of Cairo	Tanken	K. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Nore	Asburn	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Matiana	Lane	M. M. Co
6 Khyber	Kitcat	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Dia	Aboo	Ebhoji
Futtala	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Idasa	King	M. M. & Co
Nursni	Thomason	B. & P. S. N. Co
Pasha	Elliott	T. M. & Co

IMPORTS.

Sept. 14.

FOR LONDON.

Khyber (s) 1 bale goat skin W. & A. Graham & Co., 21 bales goat and sheep skins E. M. Kooka, 17 bales goat and sheep skins G. Abdul Rahim & Co., 20 bales sheep skins E. D. Sassoon & Co., 1 bale woollen carpets Thos. Cook & Son, 125 lbs. tortoise sheli H. Rawji, 2,002 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 5 bales sheep skins H. A. Oomer and Sons. 1 pot palmerosa oil Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwt. linseed R. Sidatrai.

Matiana (s) 60 bales sewri cotton P. Gopaljee, 141 cwt. wet dates F. F. Campbell & Co., 60 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co., 2,009 cwt. saltpetre M. & R. Tata & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khyber (s) 2 bales cotton carpets and curtains D. Mooltani & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Birmingham (s) 160 bales cotton waste C. Peraj & Co.

FOR HULL.

Baron Ardrossan (s) 500 cwt. barley D. B. Khan, 6,924 cwt. linseed D. B. Khan, 1,960 cwt. linseed R. Purshotam.

Crown of Arragon (s) 8,960 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

Morroco (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

Munificent (s) 15,000 cwt. wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Frinton (s) 600 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwt. linseed M. B. Kaisha, 10,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nore (s) 1,400 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton T. Yuasa & Co., 300 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nore (s) 700 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 82 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 600 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co., 1,400 bales cotton yarn C. Ebrahim & Co., 290 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co., 300 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nore (s) 200 bales cotton twist C. Bomanji & Co., 750 bales cotton twist M. B. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton twist Tata Sons & Co., 200 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co., 400 bales cotton twist W. H. Brady & Co., 100 bales cotton twist Greaves Cotton & Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 14.

S. S. Dunera from Busreh Agents, M. M. & Co.—6 tins pearls, 12 bundles skins, 2 boxes shells, 13 bundles wool, 4 bundles carpet, 420 bags bran, 41 bags cummin seed, 158 bales cotton, 2,877 bags rice, 358 bags sardines, 18 bags prawns, 20 bags kismiss, 6 bags pistadode, 28 bags pabdi seed, 7 bags googal, 20 bags copper scraps, 20 bundles nutto katchu, 8 bales 12 cases cotton goods, 343 bags apricots, 18 bags dry fruits 2 bags almonds, 196 bags salamoniac of ammonia, 87 cases 100 bags raisins, 6 bags grapes, 8,105 bags 32 bundles 127 boxes 135 cases dates.

S. S. Khyber from London Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.—2,583 cases lime juice, 328 cases castor oil, 160 casks alizarine dry, 1,000 casks cement, 120 drums refined cocoanut oil, 32 cases chalk, 15 casks butter preservative, 12 cases pomade, 174 cases geneva, 28 cases gelatine, 100 cases brandy and rum, 200 cases beer, 11 cases eau de cologne, 2 cases ammonia, 28 bags stearine, 12 cases glass bottles, 32 casks 2 packages ivory, 60 cases epsom salt, 10 cases candles, 1 Hhd. sherry, 1,083 cases brandy, 2 cases milk of roses, 215 cases wine, 17 cases essential oil, 243 cases whisky, 3 casks marsala, 1 box assayes, 937 bars silver, 2 boxes gold coins, 2 boxes bar gold, 3 packages boric acid, 8 cases mineral water, 11 cases cyanide of potassium, 1 case chloride ethyle, 3 cases clocks, 4 cases safiron, 59 cases cognac, 2 cases vin bitter, 25 cases champagne, 6 cases vin kola, 5 cases 3 casks tartaric acid, 6 cases vin mausseure, 50 drums linseed oil, 15 cases mastic, 73 cases essence, 2 cases spectacles, 103 cases boots and shoes, 21 cases musical instruments, 11 cases perfumed spirit, 43 cases motor car and parts, 30 cases tyres, 606 cases medicine, 104 cases cocoa, 73 cases chocolate, 8 cases wax, 38 cases infant's food, 16 cases milk food, 30 cases sugar, 1,005 cases gin, 2 cases leather belting, 294 cases hams and bacon, 27 cases varnish, 411 cases cheese, 144 cases confectionery, 303 cases vinegar, 522 cases fruit salt, 15 cases 50 bales paper, 1,605 cases condensed milk, 404 cases provisions, 230 kegs 25 casks white lead, 7 cases perfumery, 4 cases resin paster, 1,592 cases "O" stores, 2,115 cases biscuits, 680 kegs 280 packages 584 drums 11 casks paint, 11 cases silk and cotton goods, 2 cases linen goods, 5 bales cotton wool, 50 casks tallow, 12 cases silk, 14 bales 6 cases canvas, 110 cases soap, 117 cases cotton goods, 15 cases cigars, 213 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 25 cases 2 bales blankets, 23 cases woollen goods, 3 cases silk goods, 1 case calcium chloride, 29 cases 3 bales tissues, 7 cases mixed tissue, 138 cases preserves, 30 cases vermouth, 5 cases motor cycle, 389 crates coil discs.

Baby cut teeth without trouble.

A London Mother's Happy Experience of Woodward's Gripe Water.

11a, Midmoor Road, Haverhill Road, Balham.

Messrs. W. WOODWARD, LTD. 12th October, 1914.

I feel I must write and tell you what a splendid thing Woodward's Gripe Water is, having given it my boy, who is now five, through all his teething. I did not have the slightest trouble, and it has made him a fine healthy boy. I am now giving it to my little girl, who is five months old, and has cut two teeth without the slightest trouble. I might also tell you from birth she suffered with constipation and sickness, but I have given her Woodward's Gripe Water from three weeks old, and she is now a bonnie baby, and does not suffer from either. I have also recommended it to a lot of mothers and they have found the same benefits as I have. You can make what use you like of this.—I remain, yours respectfully (Mrs.) F. SPENCER.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

A perfectly safe and sure remedy containing no preparation of Morphia, Opium, or other harmful drug, and having behind it a long record of Medical Approval.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

English Price, 1/3 Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

The Soap for India.

Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors : WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from :—
KATRAK & Co.,
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ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

A Sound Advice.

To Connoisseurs of Indian Cigars.

Well matured tobacco like other things leads to digestion and suppression of foul and loathsome smell: it is also obnoxious to microbes in the mouth. On the other hand, half cured tobacco causes sore throat, incessant coughing, etc., and carries the smoker to an early grave. This fact is incontestable and has been proved by several eminent physicians.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

We have stocked cigars, equal to the real imported Havannah in eight brands specially manufactured for us. Experts are employed to test the purity of tobacco before converting it into Cigars.

Delay is dangerous. Procure your stock directly from us, and you will not only smoke well, but keep well throughout.

STEPHEN & CO.
BANDRA.

		Rs. a. p.
Flor de Stephen	per box of 50	3 4 0
Light of the World	"	4 8 0
Express	"	2 0 0
Pride of the East	"	3 12 0
Rex	"	5 10 0
Fantasia	"	3 0 0
Aristocrat	"	4 14 0
Ball-Room	"	3 0 0

Clubs and Messes will find no other best.

"DRILL" "DRILL"

DRILL

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps.

Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability.

Sample at Ans. 6.

SOLE IMPORTERS

The London Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabadusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

Co29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician :—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN

THE TONIC OF TONICS.

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up: get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the rundown condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for inv

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS

MUSTAN TANK MURDER.

EMPEROR v. SYED AKBAR ABDUL AZIZ.
(Before Mr. Justice Macleod and a special Jury.)

In this case the jury brought in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against the accused on Tuesday and his Lordship served the passing of sentence.

Yesterday his Lordship agreeing with the verdict of the majority of the Jury, which was divided by 8 to 1 sentenced the accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL QUARREL.

EMPEROR v. ABDUL JAMAN AKBARSHA.
(Before Mr. Justice Macleod and a special Jury.)

The facts of this case were reported in our columns yesterday.

The accused was found guilty of murdering one Eliyakhan Amirkhan by means of a stick, by a verdict of the Jury, which was divided by 8 to 1.

His Lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority of the jury and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

OLD OFFENDERS SENTENCED.

KING-EMPEROR v SHAIKH AHMED SHAIKH ABDULLA.
(Before Mr. Justice Macleod and a Common Jury.)

The accused, an old man aged 67, was charged with theft by removing a purse containing five rupees from the complainant's packet. He was caught in the act by the complaintant whom, however, he shook off ran away. He was immediately arrested by a police constable on duty and the purse was found on his person

Mr. D. A. Ghaswala appeared for the Crown. His Lordship sentenced the accused to two years' regorous imprisonment...

KING-EMPEROR v. RAMCHAND GANPAT.

The accused was charged with receiving stolen property consisting of two diamond studs belonging to one Mangaldas Mathuradas. These studs of the value of Rs. 1,150 were stolen on the 4th of July last by a servant of Mangaldas, named Madhoo Sonoo. Who went and pledged them with the accused for Rs. 8.

Mr. Ghaswala appeared for the Crown.

The accused had 11 previous convictions and he was sentenced to seven years' rigorious impresonment.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

TREACHER AND CO. IN LIQUIDATION.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LIQUIDATOR.

DR. SUKHIA'S PETITION DISMISSED.

IN RE THE TREACHER & CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation)
v.
DR. NADIRSHA H. E. SUKHIA.....Petitioner.
(Before Justice Kemp.)

This was a petition in chambers made by Dr. Sukhia as a shareholder of Messrs. Treacher and Co. (in liquidation) praying for the removal of Mr. Guzdar, the liquidator, on the ground of various alleged acts of mismanagement commited by him as a director of the company. Dr. Sukhia further complained that the remuneration resolved to be paid to the liquidator was excessive.

Mr. H. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. T. J. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the liquidator.

Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for certain shareholders.

The various allegations urged in the petition for removal of the liquidator appear in his Lordships judgment which was delivered on Thursday.

THE JUDGMENT.

Messrs. Treacher and Co. are a joint stock company registered under the Joint Stock Company's Act of 1866, and until 24th of July 1916 carrying on business as chemists, druggists, sodawater manufacturers and general merchants in Bombay and other places in India. The company has its registered office in Bombay and has a capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided up into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company it was resolved to go into voluntary liquidation and Mr. Guzdar, the present liquidator, was appointed liquidator at a remuneration of Rs. 20,000. This resolution was confirmed at a meeting of the shareholders on 12th August, 1916.

The petitioner is a shareholder holding five shares in the company and has filed this petition praying for the removal of the liquidator on the ground of various alleged acts of mismanagement committed by him as a director of the company. The petitioner says that as liquidator Mr. Guzdar is not in a position to inquire into the various acts of mismanagement alleged against him as a director and that in this respect his duties in his present position are in conflict with his duties as a liquidator of the company. A further ground of complaint is alleged in the remuneration resolved to be paid to the liquidator. The petitioner states that Mr. Guzdar as a director before the voluntary winding up instead of conducting the business of the company sold away a large part of the stock-in-trade at and below cost prices, and, *inter alia*, when the market was rising disposed of, (a) stationery, indoor games and drawing instruments the cost price of which was Rs. 7,000 by private contract for Rs. 2,400; (b) a lot of rich optical glasses the cost price of which was Rs. 750 for Rs. 350; (c) a quantity of loaf sugar at considerably below the market price compelling the company to purchase at a higher rate in order to fulfil another contract and (d) crockery partly at cost price and partly below cost price.

In support of these allegations the petitioner points to the fact that in 1913 the stock-in-trade after writing off depreciation was estimated at about Rs. 7,00,000 and was expected to realise about five and a half lakhs and he says that as a matter of fact it has hardly realised more than three lakhs. Two further acts of mismanagement are alleged against Mr. Guzdar, viz., that as a director he leased the second and third storeys of the company's very valuable premises on Esplanade Road for Rs. 1,300 per month when he might have obtained Rs. 2,000 per month or more; and that without any authority from the company he and his co-directors sold away the company's building at an undervalue.

The last two charges may at once be disposed of. Mr. Guzdar was not a member of the board of directors when the lease referred to was entered into. So far as the sale of the property is concerned the sale price, viz., Rs. 7,50,000 does not appear to have been less than what the property might reasonably have been expected to sell for.

LIQUIDATOR'S AFFIDAVIT.

The liquidator has filed an affidavit in reply to the petitioner's allegations. In para 19 of that affidavit he points out that Rs. 4,752 and not Rs. 2,400 was realised for stationery, etc., and this sum did not include indoor games. In support of this he has annexed the auctioneer's account sales to his affidavit. In para 20 he says that the so-called rich optical glasses originally cost Rs. 1,400 but they were purchased in the early seventies and eighties and could not be adapted to the style in modern use. They appear to have fetched Rs. 1,010 when sold in two lots. These included very old binoculars and lenses which were smokey and it does not appear that there is anything in the petitioner's allegation in this respect. Similarly with regard to the loaf sugar on the sale of which a profit was actually made para 22 of the affidavit). The purchase of this article from the bazaar appears to have been in order that a large order coming subsequently to hand in which loaf sugar was merely one item might be excepted. Crockery is dealt with in para 23 of the liquidator's affidavit. There he states that mere oddments were sold below cost price if it can be said that an 'oddment' has a cost price.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE.

We now come to the stock-in-trade as shown in the balance sheet. In the balance sheet ending 31-3-14, the stock is valued at Rs. 7,26,000/- odd. In that ending 31-3-15, it is valued at Rs. 6,20,000/- odd but in addition to this there is over Rs. 1,10,000, in fixed deposit with banks. In the balance sheet ending 31-3-16 the stock is stated at Rs. 2,46,422 odd, but the sum of Rs. 4,50,000 is transferred to shareholders' 'Distribution Account' and the fixed deposits are shown as Rs. 45,000. It is clear therefore that the petitioner's allegations that the stock-in-trade has realised hardly Rs. 3,00,000 is incorrect.

The directors appear to have written off in the balance sheet for 1916 a sum of Rs. 61,218 and this is explained on the ground that as the stock was being sold it was realised it was considerably below its real value. It has already been shown by the liquidator that a part of the stock-in-trade consisted of what are known as oddments and job-lots which had no real cost price and further that part of the stock viz. the optical glasses were old and not easily saleable.

So also as to the plant fixtures and fittings inserted in the balance-sheet for 1915-16 at Rs. 59,726 and insured for Rs. 50,000. The valuation thereof represents the value to the liquidator and not what they were actually worth and this accounts for the sum of Rs. 28,903 being written off from that item in the balance-sheet.

THE GOOD WILL OF THE COMPANY.

As to the allegation that the good will has been thrown away, Mr. Guzdar's contention is that the Company could not be sold as a going concern and the good will was necessarily sacrificed to some extent when different departments of the Company's business were closed. The later history of the Company shows that for the past few years there had been an agitation amongst certain of the shareholders to secure the winding-up of the Company which culminated on 23-7-10 in a formation of a committee of the shareholders which included Mr. Guzdar with the avowed object of obtaining a voluntary liquidation. In 1913, a resolution to wind up the Company voluntarily was only just lost at an extraordinary general meeting held in that year. In 1915, Mr. Guzdar was appointed a director along with other directors all of whom practically had a mandate from the shareholders to prepare the way for a voluntary winding-up. The reason is obvious.

COMPANY'S LOSSES.

For the year ending 31-3-12 the Company had paid a dividend of 3 per cent. For the year 1912-13 4½ per cent. In the next year (1913-14) there was a loss of Rs. 41,000 odd. In the year ending 31-3-15 that loss had been reduced to Rs. 17,537 odd. So that the position of the Company in the past few years had been that of small dividends followed by loss. Under the circumstances having regard to the very valuable premises of the Company it was not surprising to find a very large body of shareholders consisting partly of old shareholders who considered it desirable to realise their shares before the Company sustained further losses and partly of new shareholders who purchased shares in order to make a profit from a distribution of the assets of the Company ready to force a voluntary winding-up of the Company. The Board for 1915, therefore clearly had a mandate from the shareholders to pave the way for a voluntary winding-up. The Board on 15-9-15 accordingly resolved to close certain non-paying departments of the Company's business and for the 9 or 10 months prior to the resolution for a winding-up it proceeded to close the following departments: (1) China and glass; (2) jewellery; (3) stationery; (4) type; (5) soda water factory and, (6) gun and ammunition. Electro-plate was included in the jewellery; sports in the gun and ammunition and hardware in the glass and china departments; certain resolutions giving effect to the resolution of the Board of 15-9-15, were passed on 2-11-15, 10-11-15, 22-12-15, and 28-2-16 and provision was made for the sale of the articles either at cost-price or with Mr. Guzdar's consent below cost-price or at prices fixed by the then Company manager. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Guzdar in consultation.

I have already dealt with the allegations regarding the sale of the articles of some of the departments at an undervalue. The allegations with regard to these articles are dealt with by the liquidator in paras 50 to 54 of his affidavit which seem to me to furnish an answer to them. The loss of Rs. 17,877-5-3 in the balance sheet for 1915-16, is explained by the amounts written off for depreciation bad debts, and difference in the debit on account of rent.

QUESTION OF REMUNERATION.

On 24th July 1916, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held and thereat a resolution was adopted in favour of a voluntary liquidation and the appointment of Mr. Guzdar a liquidator on a remuneration of Rs. 20,000. This resolution was confirmed at a subsequent meeting held on 12th August 1916. Mr. Guzdar's remuneration was therefore fixed at a figure, which I can only assume was to cover the services he had rendered as a director of the Company. Otherwise it is out of all proportion to the remuneration which a liquidator would ordinarily expect for winding-up a Company like the present one. The shareholders, for reasons best known to themselves fixed it at Rs. 20,000. Mr. Guzdar says this was due to their appreciation of the high qualities he possessed in the particular line of business carried on by the Company. The petitioner boldly asserts it was due to the fact that the shareholders' meeting was packed with Mr. Guzdar's adherents, who had further secured a large number of proxies for the meeting. I am inclined to agree with the petitioner on this point but it is really immaterial because the fact undoubtedly stands out that the shareholders have agreed and apparently, without any opposition except from the petitioner and his nephew who were the only dissentients, to fix Mr. Guzdar's remuneration at that figure and as they have the right to fix the liquidator's remuneration under section 207 (11) of the Indian Companies Act, it is not my concern how they decide to throw their money away so long as the action of the majority, practically, all the shareholders in this instance, does not amount to a fraud on the minority. As evidencing the real consent of the shareholders to Mr. Guzdar's remuneration 96 of them registering, 411 shares appear on this petition in answer to the citation advertised in the newspapers and support Mr. Guzdar's opposition. No shareholder except Dr. Sukhia has appeared to object to it. Nor, are there any creditors worth speaking about for the assets of the Company are far in excess of what is required to pay off the few debts of the Company. I cannot therefore see that this is a ground why the liquidator should be removed from his appointment. He has with the consent of the shareholders made a very good bargain for himself and I leave it at that.

It seems to me if the petitioner wished to make out a case for an inquiry into Mr. Guzdar's conduct as a director he should have proceeded to obtain an order for Mr. Guzdar's examination under section 195 (1) of the Act and on the result of that examination taken out a misfeasance summons against him under section 235 (1). The effect of that would have been that if the petitioner had succeeded the Court would have passed an order, ordering Mr. Guzdar to refund such assets or their value as were found to have been lost to the Company through his misfeasance.

WHAT A SHAREHOLDER CAN DO.

It is open to a contributory in a voluntary winding-up to apply under the new Act to the Court during the voluntary winding-up to exercise any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the winding-up were one by the Court. Under section 195(1) on his application the Court, may direct the private examination of any person acquainted with the affairs of the Company. This course, the petitioner has not chosen to adopt but instead has filed this petition alleging various acts of mismanagement as a ground not for restoring assets lost through a director's mismanagement but for superseding the liquidator appointed by the votes of practically all the shareholders. It seems to me that if the shareholders affirm their confidence in the director by subsequently appointing him the liquidator in the voluntary liquidation it is not a case in which the Court should interfere to depose him. If a shareholder is dissatisfied with a director's management of the Company and the majority of the shareholders disagree with him the best thing for him to do is to sell his shares. No doubt under section 207 (IX) the Court may, on cause shown, remove a liquidator in a voluntary winding-up and appoint another but the shareholders themselves appear to be perfectly satisfied with the present liquidator's conduct of the liquidation and if that be so, how can I say that it would be for the general advantage of the shareholders or the more efficient winding-up of the Company, that he should be removed? If the petitioner considers that the liquidator has caused loss to the assets of the Company, he can apply to the Court under section 235 (1) for a misfeasance summons on the information obtained by an inquiry directed on his application under section 195 (1) of the Act.

NO MISMANAGEMENT.

It does not appear that the liquidator has since his appointment mismanaged the winding-up. The allegations made against him relate to his conduct as a director before the winding-up. As I have said what he did before the winding-up was with the full sanction and approval of the shareholders, nor can I find on the affidavits that he was guilty of mismanagement as a director of the Company.

In dismissing his petition with costs I note that the affidavits filed are of portentious length. I therefore direct the special attention of the taxing master to them in order that he may disallow entirely such portions of them as are prolix or certain arguments irrelevant or hearsay matter. One set of costs should be allowed to the liquidator, and one to the shareholders who have appeared and supported the view which ultimately prevailed .Not only were the shareholders cited to appear but I have had the advantage of obtaining their views and as they have joined in appearing they must be allowed their costs. Counsel certified. Injunction dissolved.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 40.

ON POINT OF JURISDICTION (IN COURT.

695-16.—Rustomji & G, Gopal Krishna and anr v. Bapuji Govind Khale, Captain and V, Part Heard, Ch. Sd. 14-8-16, Not to be called on till 3-30 on 15-9-16.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISFOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

349-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Rai Bahadur Kallianmal Tillockchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part Heard.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker, & ors, Rustomji & G.

1296-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a pauper), Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo, Rustomji & G.

1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hoossein Dalvi, Captain and V.

1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal and anr, Judah & Solomon.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmuil Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M and M, Naranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji and ors, Madhowji K & Ch, Tyabji D and Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhaiyanlal.

S C Ct. 460-16767-15.—Bhimji and Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram v. Harkisondas Rambhagat & anr, Mulla and M.

1337-15.—Payne and Co., Lukhaji Dolaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D and P.

197-15.—Shroff D and D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Muljbai, widow, C P D'Cunha.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, and ors v. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dikshit Dh & P, Jivanbai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla and anr, Ardeshir H D & C.

397-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash, & anr, Dubash and Co.

345-15.—Dubash and Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm v. Abdeally Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

On the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

215-16.—Captain & V, Shapurji Somaji Karwman & ors v. Currimbhai Kadibhoy, Mehta D & L.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE

1441-15.—N C Dalal Boridas Fozmal, a firm v. Sawa Tickchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1301-15.—Payne and Co., Raoji Prashram Acharya, & anr v. Rajmal Pratapchand and ors, Dubash and Co., Part Heard.

387-14.—Mulji & Th, Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed v. Manchershaw Dadabhai B Wadia, and anr, Manecklal and Co., Wadia G & Co., Not to be called till 18-9-16.

1402-14.—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal, a firm v. Keshowlal Hathibai, Edgelow G W Co., Tyabji D & Co.

191-15.—Payne and Co., S Narayan & Co., a firm v. Harjiwandas Jaichand, and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co.

848-15.—Payne & Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edg G W & Co., Mulji & Tha., Not to be called on till 18-9-16.

1416-15.—Unwalla P & P, Gopinath Janardhan Warekar & anr v. Bhicaji Ramji Mankar, & ors, Rustom & Gir, G W Pandy.

513-15.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Goolam Hooseln Essaji, Marwanji K & Co.

1006-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hiralal Ramgopal, a firm v. Shrinarayen Ramchand, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

1009-15.—Malvi H. M & R, Hiralal Ramgopal afirm v Shrinarayan Ramchandra & ores, Tyabji D & Co.

1172-15.—Malvi H M & S, Sasturchand Sadhsukh v. Shamchandra Rampratab, Surajmal & Co.

648-15.—D J Mantri Pundlik Rowji v. Laxumaan Jairam, Patell & Ezekiel.

983-15.—Matu J & M, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Lalji Meghji, and ors, Capt. & V, Ard H D & Co.

353-15.—Motichand & D, Kishrichand Bhanabhai, a firm v. Premchand Manchand & ors, Jamsetji R & D.

431-15.—Shraff D & D, Messrs. Jamsetji H Billimiria & Co, a firm, v. Dheraji Navalmal, N C Dalal.

684-16.—Smetham B & Co., Jijibhai Jehangir Khambatta v. Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta, & anr, Wadia G & Co., Dikshit D & P.

710-16.—Matu J & M, Jugjiwandas Motichand, a firm, & ors v. Manohardas Dayal & Co., a firm, & ors, Madhowji K & Ch.

724-16.—C P D'Cunha, Rose Vaz v. Michael Frank Vaz & anr, D J Mantri.

725-16.—Merwanji K & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Thomas Crispin De Souza, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

437-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v. Messrs. Javerbhai Jugjiwan, a firm, Manecklal & Co.

459-16.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ltd. (in liquidation) v. D F Miranda, Bhimji & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FORGERY AND CHEATING BY A SOLDIER.

GETS THREE MONTHS AND FINED RS. 125.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Private J. Broadley, a drummer in the East Lancs with forgery with intent to cheat and with cheating and thereby inducing delivery of Rs. 148-8.

The case for the prosecution was that a Postman arrived at the Colaba barracks with a money-order for Rs. 148-8 addressed to Private Jeffery. The accused representing himself as Private Jeffery to the postman received the money, signing himself as "Jeffery."

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125, in default, to one month's further imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

JEWELLER'S SERVANT SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Ragunath Rao of the C.I.D. charged Mohanlal Ghelabhai, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of jewellery of the value of Rs. 3,925, belonging to Babu Kalicharandas Ramda, a jeweller of Kalbadevi Road. Mr. N. N. Saher appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Balubhai T. Desai defended the accused.

It was alleged that in May the accused obtained the jewellery from the complainant as a loan as he wanted to use it at his wedding at Baroda. The accused took it to Baroda, where the marriage took place and returned to Bombay. He subsequently denied possession of the jewellery. It was then found that the accused had broken up the ornaments and given some to brokers for being pledged and some to his father-in-law for safe custody.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR POSECUTIONS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court a large number of motor drivers were charged by Sergeant Lewis under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Narsi Pragji and three other motor drivers were charged with allowing their engines to emit too much smoke while driving alone the Queen's Road on different occasions Two of the accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each and the remaining two accused Rs. 3 each.

Ramji Jiwan, driver of motor car No. 1611, was fined Rs. 3 for driving without a number plate on the front of his car.

The driver of motor lorry No. 110, J. Perreira, was charged with driving rashly in Nalbazar on 7th August and was fined Rs. 25.

Sayadali Akbarali was charged with driving his car from Marine Lines to Charni Road at a speed of 18 miles per hour, he did not slow down near the corner of the Thakoredwar Road and an accident to a gharry, which was turning into Queen's Road, was narrowly overted.

Road, wasnarrowly averted.

THEFT BY A WATCHMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Mian Ayoob, a watchman, with theft as a servant of chintz valued at Rs. 81 from the s. s. City of Cairo.' The cloth was found concealed in the accused's bedding. When questioned he said he had purchased it at an auction sale in Liverpool. But it was found to be part of the ship's cargo. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA COTTON AND SILK MILLS.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS' REPORT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE POONA COTTON & SILK MFG. COY., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

The following extracts are taken from the first report of the Joint Official Liquidators Messrs. R. D. Sethna and J. P. DeSouza filed in the District Court at Poona:—

The agents of the abovenamed Company were Hindumal Balmukund & Co. of whom two prominent members are Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amerchand and Chaturbhuj Balmukund. The said Rao Bahadur Ramanarayan Amerchand and Chaturbhuj Balmukund are also members of another firm called Chaturbhuj Ramnarayan & Co. which firm acts as the Agents of the Poona Bank Limited, which is a banking institution started by the said Agents at Poona principally for financing the said Mills. The Company executed a deed of second mortgage of the said Mills in favour of the Poona Bank, Limited on the 30th day of December 1913 to secure an advance of Rs. 3,00,000. A further charge for Rs. 2,00,000 in favour of the said Poona Bank Limited, was executed by the said Company on the 17th day of April 1915 and a deed of rectification of the said further charge was executed on the 30th day of April 1915. On both the said last mentioned dates the Company was in insolvent circumstances and the liquidators are advised that both the said last mentioned documents are fraudulent preferences in favour of the said Poona Bank Limited. The liquidators are however waiting to take steps in the matter, for if on the sale of the mills the amount realised is not suffient to pay the first mortgage of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and the Second mortgage of the Poona Bank Limited of the 13th day of December, 1913 and if no surplus is left to satisfy the said deed of further charge of 17th April 1915, it would be useless to set aside the said document and to incur unnecessary costs.

It further appears that shortly before the Order for Liquidation was made by the High Court of Bombay the abovenamed Company handed over or agreed to hand over all the remaining assets of the Company to the Poona Bank Limited as security for money due under an account which the Agents called a Cash Credit Account and included among these assets were large quantities of goods of considerable value lying at the Company's shops at Delhi Ahmednagar and Bombay. The Poona Bank Limited disposed of some of these goods in the Mills Compound consisting of very valuable stores, oils, paints and dyes for a sum of Rs. 30,500 to a firm called J. Moni and Co. and the Liquidators are informed and believe that the said J. Moni and Co., subsequently sold the said goods for over a lakh of rupees. The Poona Bank Limited also appear to have disposed of the goods lying in Bombay, Ahmednagar and Delhi shops and appropriated the sale proceeds thereof against the moneys said to be due to it by the Company. The Liquidators are advised that the said transfer of the assets on the eve of the liquidation was fraudulent and void against the Liquidators and they propose to take proceedings to examine the officers of the Poona Bank Limited before taking legal steps for the recovery of the said gods or their proceeds.

STARTING OF POONA SWEDESHI WEAVING CO.

The said Ramnarayan Amerchand and Chaturbhuj Balmukund are also the members of the firm of Chaturbhuj Ramnarayan and Co., who are the agents of another concern called the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company Limited which was started by the said agents in the year 1906. The said Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company Limited occupy a large strip of land belonging to the Company for which no rent was hitherto paid. It appears that a Marathi document called a rent note was executed by the said Poona Sawdeshi Weaving Company Limited on 18th April 1915 whereby it agreed to take the strip of land for a period of 25 years at an annual rent of Rs. 60. The said rent note is not signed or sealed by the above Company. The plan attached to the said rent note bears the date 20th July 1915, i.e., to say it was dated some days after the order for winding of the Company was made on the 5th day of July 1916, and the same appears to have been signed by Rao Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company. The rent for such occupation for the preceding nine years is shown in accounts as paid by the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company Limited for the first time on the 1st of July 1915, but the same is merely a paper entry. The said Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal has made the said Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company Limited a party to the said suit No. 554 of 1915 contending that the said lease is not valid and is not binding on him as mortgagee. The Liquidators at present cannot decide what steps they should take in the matter until the said suit is disposed of.

THE ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Company except for the year 1915 have been kept in Modi script and the liquidators engaged a certified accountant named Mr. Sadashiv A. Sharangdhar to investigate into the accounts of the Company from the time of its incorporation and the said accountant who is conversant with Marathi language spent considerable time in carefully examining the said accounts and has made a report to the Liquidators which it is not desirable in the interest of the creditors and shareholders to publish at this stage, but the liquidators think it their duty to make the following remarks for the enlightenment of shareholders and creditors in consequence of the said report.

The said Agents of the Company were paid commission at the rate of 20 per cent. on the profits of the Company as their remuneration. The Company's Mills it appears had worked at a loss for over eight years at least next before the year 1915. The agents however seem to have had recourse to manipulations in the accounts to show profits to secure their commission. They seem to have debited to the property account all and sundry expenses in connection with the ordinary necessary repairs and maintenance of machinery and buildings as to show increased value of the property. Further to show higher valuation of property they seem not to have made sufficient allowance for depreciation of machinery, engines, boilers, buildings and furniture. With the same object it is suspected they put higher valuation on stocks. They have debited on 31st December 1913, Rs. 32,758-5-11 as loss by fire in the Bombay shop of the Company where the goods of the Mills were stored without effecting insurance on them. This loss was sustained through sheer gross negligence of the agents and should have been borne by the agents. In the year 1912 there was clear loss on the figures appearing in the balance sheet and the accounts but by manipulating and transferring figures, the balance sheet was made to show profits. The agents and Directors of the Company seem to have systematically misled the shareholders who were to believe that the property of the Company did not deteriorate on the contrary it increased in value.

The agents further seem to have opened several other firms in different names and they dealt with the Mills in these names and bought goods from the Mills purchased stores for the Mills and charged commission on such purchases cashed or discounted the hundis of the Company and charged Hundaval thereon. All these dealings were improper and a searching inquiry is being made into the matter with a view to take proceedings against the agents.

An 84 years old inmate of the Warwickshire County Lunatic Asylum has been there 42 years and has cost the ratepayers £1,075.

HOW I LOST A STONE OF FAT AND REGAINED MY GOOD FIGURE BY A SIMPLE RUBBING PROCESS.

Three weeks ago I read in the paper of a lady who found that a simple mixture of herbs could be rubbed on fleshy places, and that this would gradually dissolve excessive fat. I was sorely in need of just such advice, so I obtained from a chemist 1 dram of quassia chips and 3 ozs. of cirola bark extract. After taking them home I put the quassia chips in a basin and poured over them a teacupful of boiling water. When it had stood for about half-a-minute I strained it through a cloth and added the cirola bark extract. Then I poured the mixture into a bottle and applied it freely every night and morning with my hands for about five minutes, using a circular movement. The fat just seemed to melt away each time that I rubbed it on and I never dreamed it would be so easy to get slender. Friends are amazed at the improvement in my appearance, for I have reduced over a stone of fat from my hips and abdomen and I look 15 years younger. Now I feel just like stopping every fat woman I see and telling her how I did it. C.M.B. 5137.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
(Daily Edition.)

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Owing to the continued increase in the cost of materials, we have been compelled to increase the subscription rates from September 1st, payable strictly in advance, as follows:—

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY

Hindu: 4th of Bhadrapad Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 16th of Jelkad, 1334.
Parsi: 5th of Farvardin, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 26m. Sunset: 6h. 42m.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter, 19th Sept.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

University of Bombay: Meeting of the Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Hanjan, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bandar Abash, Dubai, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 16.

"Khordad-Sal," Parsi Holiday, Banks closed.
Prof. Karve's lecture on "Hindu Women's University" Sydenham College of Commerce, Whiteaway Building, Hornby road, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, September 18.

P. and O. Company's mail steamer Khyber, leaves Bombay, Mails close at the G. P. O. at 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, September 20.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Sept. 15.

Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 16th September.—Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Corporal Robert Graham.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7-15 a.m.

Musketry.—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available on Saturday afternoon the 16th instant from 4-15 p.m.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Sept. 15.

314. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "J" Company during week ending 16th instant. Next for duty "A" Company. Officers Commanding Companies should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.

315. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows:—
Cadets to-day Friday, 15th.
"B" Company Saturday 16th to Saturday 23rd, both days inclusive.
"G" Company.—Saturday, 24th to Saturday, 30th instant, both days inclusive.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m., on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
All Companies should complete Elementary Musketry by the end of September.

316. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.

317. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

318. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Coy.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Coy. for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.
"G" Coy.
Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section will parade at Headquarters to-day Friday, 15th September at 7-15 a.m.
"H" Coy.
Friday.—Miniature Range and Band practice at 4-30 p.m.
Sunday.—Miniature Range 8-30 to 11 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Motor Cyclists.

A proposal to raise a Motor Cyclist Section consisting of 1 Officer, 2 Artificers, 1 Motor Car Driver and 12 N. C. Officers and men (Motor Cyclist) has been sanctioned. Free uniform will be issued to all N. C. Officers and men joining the Section, and arrangements will be made, if necessary, to insure the car and cycles against accidents whilts employed on Volunteer Duty. A mileage allowance will be paid to cover the cost of petrol, tyres, upkeep, etc. The Section will be entirely distinct from any other Company in the Corps.

Further information can be obtained on application to Captain H. J. Dibbs, B.V.R., at the Bank of Bombay.

Boxing.—A Boxing Class is held every Thursday, from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club. An Instructor has been engaged. All members of the Club are eligible to attend without any further subscription.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

Sept. 14.

No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad.

No. 395. Promotions.—The Officer Commanding has been pleased to sanction the following promotions with effect from 12th September, 1916:—
Bombr. J. Howarth to Sergeant.
Gunner W. Hartley to Corporal.
Gunner R. Osborne to Corporal.
Gunners R. G. Gordon, T. W. Johnstone, and H. Hartley to Bombardiers.

No. 396. Rifle Shoot.—There will be a Practice Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next the 17th instant commencing at 7-30 a.m. Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards. Trains leave as follows:—
Colaba 5-30 a.m. changing at Dadar on to the G. I. P. line and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Men to be drawn from Headquarters by 3 p.m. on Saturday 16th instant and must be returned on Monday the 18th instant for inspection of C. C. M. A.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Sept. 14.

359. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 16th September 1916:—
Headquarters—
Signallers, Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"A" Company, Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order, Shirts.
Recruits, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia:—
Physical Training Class, Thursday at 7 a.m.
Running kit.
At Satara—
Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 2 p.m.
360. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarters office two days beforehand.
Miniature Rifle Club, Ladies matches 5 and 6, Gentlemens 7, 8 and 9, Monday 18th September at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
361. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. on Friday the 22nd September 1916. Drill order.
Every member residing at Poona or Kirkee must attend unless granted leave of absence by his Company Officer.
362. Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company.
No. 1462 Volunteer T. B. Lah.

(Signed) A. R. Kearsey 2 Lieut.,
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March—Old Comrades ..... Teike
Overture.—The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe
Valse—Ecrezza D'Amour ..... Wesley
Selection—Il Trovatore ..... Verdi
Morceau.—Je Sais Que Rous Etes Jolie.....
..... Christine
Melodies from—The Bing Boys are here.....
.....Ayer
Two step—Handel Wakes ..... Morressy

DISHONEST SERVANT DISPPEARS.

A merchant of Dongri, named Punamchand Bridichand, reports that on Tuesday last one of his servants, named Cooverji Kalianji, who went to his lodgings and obtaining from him 99 currency notes of Rs. 10 each and 29 of Re. 5 each on the ground that one Chandulal Ratoo who owed the firm Rs. 150 had brought a Rs. 1,000 note and demanded change has disappeared. Nothing is yet known of the absconder.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and one death from plague and one attack of small-pox on Wednesday. Kumbharwada, Girgaum and Byculla reported one plague attack each and the Maratha Hospital one death. The total mortality from all causes was 55 against 58 on the corresponding day of last year and 90 on that of 1914. Of the 2,672 rats caught four were found to be infected.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Catholic Staff of the Bank of Bombay will be held at Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill, to-morrow at 10 a.m.

The Roman Catholic employees of the Secretariat, the Offices of the Private and Military Secretary of his Excellency the Governor, the Accountant-General, the Currency Office, and the Stamp Office, will offer the annual Thanksgiving Mass on Saturday, the 16th instant, at the shrine of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, at 8 a.m. (S. T.) The Mass will be rendered by a Choir composed of the Secretariat employees.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood a lecture will be given by the Rev. R. A. Hume, to-morrow the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthna Mandir Hall, Girgaum. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will preside.

On Sunday the 17th instant at 9-30 a.m. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will further expound Tagore's Gitanjali in the Senior Class in the Prarthna Mandir Hall, Girgaum. Mr. K. J. Dubash will further expound Edwin Arnold's Light of Asia in the Junior Class in the Headquarters of the Brotherhood.

A SCHOOLBOY'S SUICIDE

A Hindu school boy named Ramchandra Vishnu, about fifteen years of age, who was residing with his widowed mother at Bhoiwada caught fever on Saturday which advanced to delirium. In spite of his condition he would go to school and accordingly went there on Saturday but did not return home. Searches made for him led to the discovery of his body floating in a well on the way to his school in a highly decomposed state on Wednesday.

At an inquest held yesterday by Dr. W. Nunan, the Acting Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity due to fever.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 9th September 1916 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 8, Surat Town and Port 3, Other places in Surat District 1, Thana Port 1, Bandra Port 2, Other places in Thana District 1, West Khandesh District 43, East Khandesh District 1, Satara District 146, Ahmednagar District 255, Nasik District 144, Poona Town 89, Other places in Poona District 57, Sholapur District 72, Kolaba District Thal Port 4, Ratnagiri Port 4, Bankot Port 1, Other places in Ratnagiri District 2, Belgaum District 28, Hubli Town 14, Other places in Dharwar District 133, Bijapur District 163, Kanara District 1, Karachi District—Karachi Town and Port 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 310, Mangrol Port 19, Other places in Kathiawar Agency 6, Bijapur Agency 4, Savnur State 23, Akalkote State 22, and Satara Agency 5. Total 1,627.

DECCAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the above Association will be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m., when Principal Harold H. Mann will deliver an address on the "Economics of a Deccan Village." His Excellency Lord Willingdon will preside.

The Bengali residents of Allahabad collected in large numbers on Wednesday afternoon at the Allahabad railway station to meet the recruits for the Bengal Double Company who passed through Allahabad on their way to Nowshera. The recruits were loudly cheered and refreshments were supplied to them by Babu Durga Churan Banerjee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, September, 14.

Mr. Edalji Behramsha Hodiwala to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat, vice Mr. Behramji Framji Vakil, deceased.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Dharwar may make over to him for trial.

Mr. Jethalal Mukumbhai Shah, Mahalkari of the Halol Petha and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of the Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

Mr. E. P. White, Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 15th September 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. A. K. Deshpande, Mamlatdar of the Sangamner Taluka and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Mr. H. C. Fleming to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Salsette Development Officer pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Sayaji Shivaji Poredi retiring:—

Rao Saheb Ganesh Balwant Jagade, on relief in Poona, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur.

Mr. Vishnu Govind Mahajani to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, from the date of departure of Mr. Poredi until the date of arrival of Rao Saheb Jagade.

Mr. A. de G. Pinto to be substantive *pro tem.* Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, on probation vice M. T. G. Correa.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without pay for fourteen days in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him.

Government Notification appointing Mr Sorab Nanabhai Moos to act as Professor of Chemistry, College of Engineering, Poona, during the absence on deputation of Dr. C. J. J. Fox, is hereby cancelled.

The services of the following officers (who have been appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers) are placed temporarily at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—Mr. J. K. Williams, Executive Engineer; Mr. A. A. Musto, Executive Engineer; Mr. H. C. Crossle, B.Sc., Executive Engineer; Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, B.E., Assistant Engineer; Mr. J. L. Grant, A.C.G.I., Assistant Engineer; Mr. W. A. Evershed, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer; Mr. W. E. Bushby, A.C.G.I., Assistant Engineer and Mr. N. N. Farrel, A.C.G.I., Assistant Engineer.

Mr. Mangesh Subrao Sashital, Third Grade Mamlatdar, is invested with all the powers and duties of a Survey Settlement Officer in charge of a survey for the purposes of the survey of the lands other than those used ordinarily for the purposes of agriculture only within the site of the town of Ranebennur in the Dharwar District.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., Collector of Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 20th September 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. A. Madon, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Kolaba during the absence on leave of Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., on return from leave to be Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Rao Bahadur Balabhi Bapuji Trivedi to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

SEQUEL TO ALLAHABAD BRIBERY CASE.

A PLEADER CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT TO BRIBE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

Mr. Kanhaiya Lal, pleader, practising at Akahabad, has been arrested by the police on charges of having attempted to bribe Mr. Gokul Prashad, lately Subordinate Judge, with a certain amount of money, or in the alternative of criminal misappropriation of the same sum. The pleader was acting on behalf of Rani Goomti Bibi of Phoolpur. After he was arrested Mr. Howard moved the District Magistrate of Allahabad for bail. This was granted.

PERMANENT COMMISSION TO I. A. R. OFFICERS.

FOR A SELECTED AND UNMARRIED FEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

It is proposed in the near future to grant permanent commissions in the Indian Army to a number of selected unmarried officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

LADIES IN THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please allow me to draw your attention to a great inconvenience felt by Pardenashin and other ladies attending the Bombay High Court either as parties in cases or as witnesses therein? Since a case appears on board, the parties and witnesses have to keep a watch on the same and have to attend the premises daily not only for weeks, but sometimes even for fortnights. All this time there is no great difficulty felt by men as they can sit and chat anywhere or pass their time somewhere in the Fort. But the ladies and especially the Pardanashin who have to attend there have to undergo much inconvenience as there is no separate room for them where they can pass their time comfortably. I would therefore urge the High Court authorities, to arrange for a separate room in the High Court premises where these ladies can be comfortably accommodated.—Yours, etc.,

KHOJA RAMJANALLY BHALLOO.
Khadak, Palkhi Mohoila,
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1916.

CASUALTY LIST,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A. L. Appearly, Gloucesters.
Lieut V. C. D Boyd-Carpenter, Engineers.
Lieut R. Burleigh, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H. D Davidson, Yorks L. I.
Second-Lieut F. Gillies, Lincolns.
Lieut E. M. Gosschalk, Yorks L. I.
Second-Lieut M. K. Gray, Yorks L. I.
Second-Lieut E. S. W. Green, Middlesex.
Major R. H. Greig, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J. M. Hall, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut R. C. Harry, Cyclists.
Lieut M. W. Loy, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E. E. May Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R. E. H. Mayson, Yorks L. I.
Lieut L. W. Moore, Gloucesters.
Captain R. E. Tennant, Yorks L. I.
Lieut H. R. Waterman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J. R. Whittaker, York L. I.
Lieut C. W. Winterbotham, Gloucesters.

NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut A. M. Goudie, Leinsters.

WOUNDED.

Lieut T. L. Ames, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J. C. Anderson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J. E. Appleyard, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C. R. Bayley, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut W. F. Bigger, Gloucestors.
Second-Lieut D. R. Bumford, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut C. R. D. Bonner, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A. F. Booth, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C. Buck, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H. P. Cinnamond, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A. H. Cline, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E. J. S. Cowling, Artillery.
Captain C. N. A. Cursons, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H. Daws, Durhams.
Lieut C. P. Day, South Staffs.
Lieut M. C. M. Denny, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W. A. Doust, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut A. Duffy, East Lancs.
Captain E. L. Firth, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Lieut G. E. Foster, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut T. O. Garside, Berkshires.
Captain G. L. Grimsdell, South Lancs.
Captain J. T. Gunn, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J. G. Hamilton, Highland L. I.
Captain W. A. F. Kerrich, Itzg Engineers.
Second-Lieut E. Kershaw, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut M. Lane Londons.
Captain J. McKenzie, Medicals.
Lieut H. R. Mais, Engineers.
Lieut G. Y. Malcolm, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut H. deC. Martelli, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut M. C. Mowbray, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A. G. Naldreth, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H. W. Potts, Londons.
Second-Lieut F. W. Price, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H. E. Randall, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A. Robinson, East Lancs.
Lieut T. W. Rolfe, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut B. N. Seden, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut N. H. G. Smith, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W. J. Turner, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut D. B. Unwin, West Kents.
Second Lieut W. E. Ward, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E. G. Watkinson, Duke of Wellingtons.
Lieut S. Watts, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R. M. White, Argyll and Sutherlands.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut E. Webb Leicesters.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut S. Dawson, Yorks and Lancs.
Captain E. C. Jarvis, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut G. G. Ponsford, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C. Brien, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut D. S. Cairnes, Rifle Brigade.
Squadron-Commander Ian H. W. Dalrymple-
Second-Lieut K. G. Tullock Flying Corps.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Squadron-Commander Ian H. W. Dalrymple-Clark.
Flight-Lieut Charles W. Graham.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Lieut Reginald A. Davey, Volunteer Reserve.

MISSING.

Acting Flight Commander George H. Beard.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight Sub-Lieut John M. Maplebeck.

NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Flight-Lieut Royce G. A. Caudry.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C. J. Barton, East Surreys.
Lieut F. F. H. Butcher, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut C. F. Cockfield, Artillery.
Lieut G. R. Day, Bedfords.
Lieut R. C. Denison, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut L. Hollingworth, Devons.
Lieut A. Lang, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain D. B. Maclean, Medicals.
Lieut F. W. H. Renton, Border Regiment.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut E. G. M. King, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut H. S. Seabrook, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A. C. Store, Royal Rifles.
Captain E. V. Campbell, Black Watch.
Lieut D. R. Warner, Dublins.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut S. E. Richards, Monmouths.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H. Atkinson, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut C. H. Bateman, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut R. V. Clark, Liverpools.
Captain S. H. N. Coxon, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J. J. Daly, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut E. Davis, Gloucesters.
Lieut. M. C. Ede, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W. H. Fitter, Service Corps.
Lieut D. Hewitt, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A. S. Hicks, Devons.
Lieut J. C. H. Hill, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut C. M. Holmes, East Surreys.
Major G. W. Howard, Essex.
Lieut C. H. Jardine, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut K. J. S. Lindop, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut A. B. Meikle, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut H. C. Mein, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut L. R. Moller Londons.
Second-Lieut H. J. L. Murphy, Artillery.
Lieut J. B. Packman, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G. L. D. Newcastle, Artillery.
Captain J. Richardson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R. U. Rutherford, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut T. Simon, Shropshires.
Lieut C. W. Smith, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R. C. Snowden, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W. J. Thomson Camerons.
Second-Lieut A. Tilley, Hampshires.
Lieut W. C. deC. Walsh, Artillery.
Second-Lieut L. C. Went, Norfolks.
Lieut F. Whalley, Artillery.
Lieut W. A. Williams, Londons.
Lieut G. B. Winter, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H. G. Woolley, West Kents.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J. E. Sanders, Lanc. Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H. S. Toogood, Bedfords.

NOW REPORTED MISSING.

Captain A. B. O'donnell, Warwicks.

NOW REPORTED PRISONERS.

Lieut. J. H. Birkinshaw, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut T. C. Nicholas, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut C. W. Wood, Machine Gun Corps.

PRISONER IN TURKISH HANDS.

Lieut F. R. Ellis, Cornwalls.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., informs us that telegraphic advice from the Head Office in London has been received that an interim Dividend, for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, has been declared on the "A" and "B" Shares of this Bank.

The Burma Government has sanctioned with effect from March 1st 1917, appointment of a third judge for Rangoon Small Causes Court where work has considerably increased.

FACTORY LABOUR IN BOMBAY

A LANCASHIRE COMMENT.

The "Manchester Guardian" has printed the following comment upon the proceedings at the last annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association:

It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, the retiring chairman, had a good word to say for the Government of India, who have had many unusual problems to deal with, but were credited with having handled them with tact and readiness. The new Budget, however, was described as a disappointment, partly because it did not provide for an export duty on cotton—a form of protection which would be rather hard upon Indian cotton-growers, and which we do not remember anyone else having seriously advocated before.

Mr. Petit left no doubt, however, as to what he is aiming at—"the possession of complete fiscal autonomy, which alone will bring about the full emanicipation of the country's trade and industries from all selfish interests, including even those of the United Kingdom." The "selfish interests" of the United Kingdom we suppose, are mainly those of Lancashire, which pays its operatives better than any other country in the world, except the United States, and insists that it shall have a chance of competing for the trade of India on equal terms as regards tariffs, though it is indulgent as regards the maintenance of a reasonable standard of comfort for workers.

It is interesting to see what Mr. Petit has to say on the latter point:

"It is heartrending to contemplate the helpless condition of indebtedness in which almost all the labourers are steeped. I am told that almost 90 per cent. of the mill hands are in debt, and that they owe the Marwari Rs. 100 per head on an average. I have looked into this question with care, and am inclined to think that the figure is correct. . . . . The Marwari charges them interest which works out at 75 per cent per year. This means Rs. 2,100,000 per year by way of interest. That such a state of affairs should be possible in the premier industry of the country, and that, too, in a city like Bombay, is to put it mildly, a matter of reproach to all concerned. It is contrary to all laws of justice and equity that the very people by whose sweat we are able to work our factories and earn our fat dividends and commissions should continue to exist year in and year out in such a state of utter misery and poverty as a condition of such hopeless indebtedness necessarily indicates."

Evidently Mr. Petit would remedy this state of things if he could, but the distressing aspect of the matter is that he is not allowed to do so. It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that he should think the Association he represents is in a position to make reflections upon the cotton trade in Lancashire.

A RAJPUT V. C. IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Sepoy Chhattar Singh, V. C. of the 9th Bhopal Infantry, another Indian Hero is in our midst for a few days at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, on his way to his native country. I suppose in the excitement of the share and cotton markets and by the mental strain caused in following the fluctuations of the various stocks and staple commoditits, not ten men of the ten lakhs in Bombay remember the act of "most conspicuous gallantry" for which this quiet and unassuming Rajput Hero got his V. C.

I will therefore quote the official "Gazette" giving reasons for the award to refresh our memory:—

"For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open, Sepoy Chhattar Singh bound up the officer's wound and dug cover for him with entrenching tool being exposed all the time to heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety."

Will this glorious example of devotion to duty awaken any slumbering sense of duty in the hearts of the thousands of those who, because of the present war, have made and are still making their piles on the stock and the cotton exchanges? They continue heaping their piles when their silent Heroes who earn immortal fame for their motherland on the battlefield, pass unnoticed through their midst.

We often read how the V. C. Heroes are feted and treated in England, and if you wish to know how Bombay is discharging its duty in that respect I will take you into my confidence and let you know that the present Hero has been regaled with a cup of tea and a few cakes at a local Gymkhana and a former one, Subadar Mir Dast Bahadur V. C. was dined at a club! Is there no spark of enthusiasm left in the money-grabbers of Bombay that the City cannot do anything to mark its appreciation of our gallant heroes and let them pass practically unnoticed through their midst? Will the Hindus of Bombay at any rate bestir themselves in time not to let their first Rajput V. C. pass through them quietly with the disappointing reflection that even his great and rich community in Bombay did not care to appreciate the bravery for which he got the V. C.? Are there not half a dozen influential men in Bombay with sufficient patriotism and a sense of appreciation to form themselves into a committee to take steps for entertaining our Heroes when they land in our midst?—Yours, etc.,

NONENTITY.

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Kiltoi 10-5, Silver Balm 9-13, Magyar 9-13, Sunfire 9-8, Dersingham 9-3, Silver Trush 8-4, St. Andrews 8-3, Jove 8-3, Criton 8-1, Joyous Guard 7-12, Matchlock 7-8, Bydand 7-7, Vanity Box 7-0, Orloff 6-12, Santa Barbara 6-12, Lady Muriel 6-4, Triple Alliance 6-2, Vidi 6-0, Martinet 6-0.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Llangeiner 9-3, Miss Rollestone 9-0, Soultline 8-11, Matchless Maud 8-9, Hoppner 8-9, Carpentia 8-8, Triple Alliance 8-7, Premiere 8-4, Tartania 7-8.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Pretty Good Sort 9-3, Waynflete 8-0, Penny Pie 8-10, Dorian 8-6, Watteau 8-4, Madrina 8-4, Dumfries 8-4, Dress 8-3, Waynflete 8-0, Dorian 8-6, Romanesque 8-0, Watteau 8-4, Lady James 7-12, Penny Pie 8-10, Madrina 8-4, Dunskey 7-11, Dumfries 8-4, Motor Wrap 7-5.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Louise Duval 9-12, Castle Vite 9-3, Idlewild 9-0, Decorum 8-11, Airman 8-9, Adelaide II 8-8, Seigneurie 8-5, Chastity 8-2, Candkin 8-0, Lord Robert 7-3, Kit Grey Leg 7-3, North 6-12.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Valiant 9-7, Dick Turpin 9-6, Oosmania 8-7, Black Boy 8-4, Black Friar 8-2, Kestrel II 7-13, Lucky Maid 7-13, Crowbar 7-6.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ mile.

Singer 9-12, Gold Fish II 9-10, Majbur 9-9, Purity 9-5, Beyrut 9-4, Kayid 9-0, Sir Knight 8-9, Longboat 8-6, Mexico 8-4, Royal Court 7-10, Makbal 7-7, Black Malik 7-7, Iron Chest 7-4, Night Hawk 7-3, Section 6-12, Nawabzada 6-11, Tawdry 6-0, Kaiumers 6-0.

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile.

Nizam-ul-mulk 9-5, Makbul 9-5, Arrow 9-4, Durban 9-3, Section 8-13, Brimo 8-10, Tajil-mu-look 8-9, Black Hussar 8-9, Ace of Royals 8-4, Mohsel 7-10, Ata Allah 7-9, Black Ivory 7-7, Investment 7-5, Welcome 7-3, Fide 7-0, Planet 7-0.

ENGLISH RACING

NEWMARKET SEPTEMBER STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The result of the Newmarket September Stakes, substitute for St. Leger, is as follows:—

Hurry On	1
Clarissimus	2
Athelling	3

Five ran.—The race was won by three lengths with five lengths between second and third.

The betting at the start was 11 to 10 against Hurry On, 5 to 2 against Clarissimus and 4 to 1 against Athelling.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

TOURNAMENTS POSTPONED

Owing to a sudden rise in plague mortality at Poona during the last week, the Tournament Committee of the above Gymkhana, have, in spite of the large number of entries decided to postpone the forthcoming Athletic Tournaments to 26th December. A detailed communication in the matter will shortly follow.

JUTE MONOPOLY.

ACTION BY LONDON CHAMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received the folloing cable, dated the 12th September from the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce:—

"The East India Section is assured by the Secretary of State that your representation is receiving careful consideration. The Section strongly condemns the action of the Government making arrangements without consulting the trade. The Section is of opinion that the contract is probably definitely settled."

The Committee of the Chamber have replied by a cable expressing the hope that the East India section will in no way relax their efforts to secure the cancellation of the contract and will also endeavour to arrange for authority to be telegraphed to the Government of India empowering the latter to consult jute shippers regarding fresh arrangements.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The share market was characterised by want of activity at the opening, both jute and coal shares ruling dull with a few buyers in evidence, but from the number of deals reported a fair turnover of shares evidently took place. Tea shares came in for a little attention. Dalbhoom Gold shares were steadier at 28-8. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 14-6; Baraboni 13-10; Bhalgora 28-4 to 29; Bengal 272; Bokaro and Ramgur 14-12; Govindpur 15; Kossoona 20-12 to 21-8; New Manbhoom 20-8, 21; Nodiha 9; Saltore 14-12, 15, 15-4; Satpukuria and Asansol 8; Sendra 17; Upper Pench 7-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 231 to 236; Barnagore (ord) 101, 102; Belvedere (ord) 331, 332; Budge Budge (ord) 412, 413, 414 s. 1; Clive (ord) 127; Empire (ord) 41-8, 42; Fort Gloster (ord) 437, 438; Howrah (ord) 256, 257; Hoohgly (ord) 55-8 to 56; Kamarhatty (ord) 336, 347; Kanknarrah (ord) 473, 474; Kelvin (ord) 468, 470; Naihati (ord) 464-8, 465-8; Northbrook (ord) 32; Reliance (ord) 236, 237; Standard (ord) 332, 334.

Tea:—Bishnauth 30-4, 30-8; Durrung 55; Eastern Tarai 15-8, 15-12, 16; East India 109; Eastern Cachar 141; Hattikhira 27-4, 27-8; Jaybirpara 20-4; North-west Cachar 281, 282; Phoenix 59.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental 64 p; Borsah Cotton (ord) 165, 166; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 11-12 to 12-8; Dalbhoom Gold (pref) 15 p; Hooghly Flour 12, 12-4; New King Mill Cotton (pref) 100.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79-8 to 79-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 79-14 to 80.

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The Success of Patrick MacGill

¶ Patrick MacGill's leap into fame as a writer of the realistic school has been one of the literary events of recent years. Three years ago he was unknown, now his name and work are familiar to readers throughout the English-speaking world.

¶ "CHILDREN OF THE DEAD END" was a literary sensation. The autobiography of a navvy was something new and strange to the reading public, and ten thousand copies were called for within fifteen days of publication.

¶ Of Patrick MacGill's latest book, THE GREAT PUSH, the first British Edition consists of 25,000 copies. In it he tells of one of the most thrilling episodes in the Great War—the story of Loos.

Patrick MacGill has just written a series of six vivid word pictures of life at the Front entitled:
"From the Trenches"
The sole right of publication for these remarkable productions of this literary genius in India has been secured by the
"Sunday Chronicle"
In the columns of which journal their publication will
COMMENCE ON SUNDAY NEXT

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 15, 1916.

THE FACTORIES OF BOMBAY.

We have already dealt with the general inadequacy of the latest Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories in the Bombay Presidency. Coming to details, we find that during the year the number of factories subject to control under the Indian Factories' Act rose from 777 in the year 1914 to 786. Among the new factories was a Glass Works, the first of its kind registered under the Act. All the factories except 59 were at work as against 706 in the previous year. Of the total, 320 were perennial and 466 seasonal and the cotton industry alone accounted for 177 perennial and 462 seasonal factories. The significance of these figures can only be realised if it is remembered that the total number of workers employed in the Presidency was 280,566 against 263,386 in the previous year and of these 223,895 were engaged in the cotton industry as against 208,386 in the year preceding. In this connection it is important to note that in Bombay and Ahmedabad factories alone the daily number of persons employed is as high as 152,678 and 46,061 respectively. This means that roughly about 15 per cent. of the total population in Bombay is engaged in factory work and about 25 per cent. in Ahmedabad. Another noteworthy fact is the number of women and children engaged in factory work. This number has shown a gradual increase during the last five years,—the total number of women employed rising from 43,917 in 1911 to 53,110 in 1915 and that of children from 11,232 to 16,634. The increase, especially as compared with 1914, is almost equally divided between the mofussil and Bombay and, according to the Chief Inspector, is due chiefly to the extra machinery laid down and also to the steady working of almost all the cotton mills during the year. In view of this increase and of the large number of operatives generally employed, it is needless to say, the importance of effective and frequent inspection of all classes of factories cannot be overemphasised, if the evasion of the provisions of the Act is to be prevented.

The report mentions that of the 320 perennial factories, 278 were inspected more than three times,—though the Chief Inspector would have done well to have mentioned the maximum number of occasions on which any of these factories were inspected; only 26 were inspected three times, 10 twice and four only once. Of the seasonal factories which numbered 466, only 14 were inspected more than three times, 59 twice and 379 only once: while seven factories escaped inspection. These figures obviously show that when a large number of factories are inspected only once or twice in the year, the work of inspection cannot be as satisfactory as it ought to be. Apart from this, the fact that as many as seven seasonal factories escaped inspection altogether is a very serious matter when it is recalled that in his report last year the Chief Inspector pointed out that "seasonal factory owners seem, in many instances, to count upon the second visit of an inspector during the season as very improbable and risk the possibility of strict measures being taken rather than carry out orders." The inspection by District Officers, writes the Collector, were more frequent this year, but are still far from what they ought to be. "None" he adds, "have been made in Ahmedabad and only ten in East Khandesh, while the District Magistrate, Karachi, apparently does not know that he is an Inspector for he writes that 'the City Magistrate, Karachi, who is the *ex-officio* inspector has been asked to supply the information.'" On this point, however, it has to be remembered, as the Factory Labour Commission reported, that these officers have neither the time nor the special knowledge necessary for the work. The only remedy appears to be to discontinue altogether the practice of inspection by *ex-officio* inspectors and to have a really competent staff of whole-time inspectors.

As regards sanitation, the report says that the rules were well observed in all factories and closely attended to by the Inspectors. It is to be noted, however, that defects in this regard "were duly remedied by the factory owners" only "when their attention was drawn to them" and that similarly "lime-washing of factories is usually effected" only "after the Inspectors have drawn attention to its necessity." The necessity of more frequent inspections than are being undertaken at present cannot be more emphatically demonstrated. The employment of women and children in factories is a matter of the most anxious consideration. As we have seen, during recent years the number of such employees has shown a marked upward tendency,—a tendency which, as the Government of Bombay rightly remarked in their review last year, cannot but be regarded otherwise than as extremely unfortunate, having regard to the frequently harmful conditions which attend the employment of this class of labour and the numerous breaches of the law which appear to be the inevitable concomitant. In last year's report the Chief Inspector showed that breaches of the Act in regard to the illegal employment of women and children are seldom, if ever, the result of carelessness or neglect, but of deliberate sweating, especially in some localities where labour is scarce. The Chief Inspector further added that "child labour is exploited to a regrettable extent, much, of course, to the disadvantage of the child." It is, therefore, with not a little surprise that we find that the present report is altogether silent on this subject. The only information given is that "there was one case of illegal employment of women and two cases of children for which prosecutions were instituted and convictions were obtained against the managers in each instance." Are we to presume that the horrible state of things to which the Chief Inspector testified last year has been so effectively removed and the inhuman tendency of some mill-managers towards "deliberate sweating" of child and woman labour so completely checked in the short space of twelve months, as indicated by the fact that there was only one case of illegal employment of women and two of children? We would like to believe in such a welcome transformation but for the haunting suspicion of the reliability of the statistics given in the report,—a suspicion chiefly engendered by the knowledge, gathered from the report itself, that the inspection of the factories is very perfunctory.

A MATTER FOR INVESTIGATION.

We have received a representation from a number of forest contractors in the Jherruck and Sukkur divisions of Sind regarding the disposal of the forest coupe contracts in those divisions this year, which suggests that the matter is one requiring strict investigation by the Government of Bombay. The contractors in question contend that the contracts have been given in such a way as to involve the Government in a loss of no less than sixty thousand rupees. Whether this be so or not, and we have no means of confirming the statement ourselves, their story as to the manner of the giving out of the contracts is certainly a very curious one, and, if true, shows that the official, or officials, concerned has not acted with a due regard for the interests of the Government and the public, or with proper fairness to the contractors who have been passed over. It is alleged that the coupe contract tenders for the Jherruck division were closed on July 25th, but after they had been opened Mr. Duxbury, the Conservator of Forests, Sind, and Mr. Newman, the Divisional Forest Officer, announced that the prices being too low an auction would be held on August 10th. On the 28th July, however, the contractors learnt to their astonishment that the contract had already been sold two days previously, they having been kept in the dark as to the change of date. Our correspondents assert that they would certainly have offered more and that the loss to Government in this instance on account of the curious procedure followed is at least Rs. 20,000. As regards the Sukkur coupe sales, certain allegations are made into which we cannot enter, but here again it is asserted that the procedure followed, which practically amounts to giving a monopoly to one contractor, who appears to have been favoured by Government for some years past, amounts to not less than Rs. 40,000. It seems to us essential that in such matters contracts should be given in open competition. A monopoly is always open to suspicion and not seldom it means that the monopolist sublets his contracts to the disadvantage of the public purse. This is what it is alleged has happened *inter alia* in the present instance. In addition to this, the complainant contractors, who it seems waited on the Conservator to point out to him certain facts, allege that they were treated by that official with scant courtesy. It appears further that the monopolist contractor, after securing the contract, fell out with his sub-contractors over the question of the distribution of the gains and that various contractors telegraphed to the Conservator, after his departure, offering considerably more than the sum for which the contract had been sold but to no purpose. The perusal of the representation before us leaves us with the impression that there is something more in it than the mere consequences of the discontent naturally felt by unsuccessful bidders, and we suggest that a close enquiry be made into the whole matter by a higher authority. At least it is clear that the procedure alleged to have been followed in both cases is detrimental to the public interest and not in accordance with the usual practice in giving out public contracts.

INDIAN WOMEN AND PUBLIC LIFE.

The meeting of the ladies of Bombay which was held on Tuesday under the presidency of Lady Willingdon, to mourn the death of the late Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai and to consider the question of erecting a suitable memorial to her, was, in spite of the melancholy occasion, a welcome sign of the times. There is no city in India where women of all castes and creeds meet together for public and social work as they do in Bombay. Nevertheless, the observation of Lady Willingdon that "the women of India do not take the part which they and they alone can take in the great work of social reform" applies to Bombay also,—though in a smaller degree,—as to other parts of the country. "The great progress achieved in recent years," Lady Willingdon added, "has received a wonderful stimulus from the demands made by the war." This is true, though the progress referred to by Lady Willingdon has not been nearly so great as it ought to have been even in advanced Bombay. For the bulk of women in Bombay as in every part of the country still remain immersed in illiteracy. And though we may hope with Lady Willingdon that it will no longer be possible to make with justice the reproach that women in India do not take their rightful part in social reform, the fact cannot be ignored that, until the progress of education of women is far greater than it is now, it will be idle to raise any such fond hopes. It is, however, none the less a matter of pride that even under such unfavourable and depressing conditions women, like the late Mrs. Sakkai, have arisen,—"those devoted and courageous women," as Lady Willingdon rightly described them,—who have left behind a living example of unselfish work for the public good. Her Excellency correctly estimated the work of women like the late Mrs. Sakkai when she said that "she carried out first in her own domestic circle the enlighened principles which it was her fervent desire to see inspiring every Indian home." Lady Willingdon proceeded to observe that "she did not permit her public activities to interfere with her first duties as a woman, nor did she make the latter an excuse for neglecting what she owed to other women and to Society." What the "first duties" of woman are, is at the present day one of the most vexed questions. What, however, modern Indian women and men too need as a motive for action is not so much an insistence on the "first duties" but on the fact that the greatest difficulty which is supposed to confront them in doing their duty by their sisters and society is not insurmountable and can be solved, as Lady Willingdon said about Mrs. Sakkai, "not only without injury to either private or public duties, but with great advantage to both."

Notes of the Day.

The Crisis on the Western Front.

We draw our readers' attention to the article which appears in another column by Lieutenant René Puaux, the well-known French journalist attached to the French Headquarters Staff, regarding the position on the Western Front. The article, which throws a strong light on the strategy of the operations which have been in progress since the 1st of July, was published on the day the last Mail left England, and has a special interest at the present moment because the telegrams we publish this morning show that one of the tactical objects in view has now been definitely achieved, in the cutting of the German communications on the Peronne-Combles Road and the complete isolation of the latter place, as a result of the French operations of the past few days and the previous gains of the British. Lieutenant Puaux points out that the day must come when the German Headquarters Staff must face the regrouping of its forces on the Western Front and the shortening of the line. That day seems now to have arrived and the decision, it seems, will be forced as much by the wedge that has been driven between the German defences as by the imperative need of finding reinforcements for the Eastern Front, for which purpose, it is stated, Hindenburg has decided to transfer troops from West to East. It remains to be seen how the problem will be faced and whether Hindenburg's genius will be equal to finding a means of taking up a new line without involving the whole of his Western Front in disaster.

The Greek Crisis.

The trend of events in Athens suggests that King Constantine is struggling to the last to prevent the development of the crisis in that direction which coincides with the sentiment of the vast majority of the people over whom he rules and which is obviously dictated by Greek interests. A monarch who had a sincere regard for the constitution would certainly have sent for M. Venizelos to form the new ministry; King Constantine, on the other hand, sends for another of M. Venizelos's enemies in the hope apparently that he may yet preserve the fiction of neutrality and prevent his country from entering the arena as the ally of the Entente. A continuance of Greek neutrality would mean simply a continuance of the intrigues and pro-German manœuvres by which the Court has for the past eighteen months sought to hamper the Entente Powers and assist its German friends. According to the latest news, however, M. Dimitracopoutos does not mean to place himself in such an invidious position and has very wisely expressed his wish to ascertain the attitude of the Entente Governments towards a government formed by him before undertaking the task sought to be imposed upon him. It is also stated that M. Dimitracopoutos does not believe that Greek neutrality can be preserved any longer. When he goes back to the King with his decision and his declaration of policy, it is as likely as not that Constantine will attempt one more wriggle to avoid the inevitable and turn to another adviser.

The Quadrangular Contest.

There will be keen regret among all good sportsmen that rain prevented a decision in the Quadrangular Cricket contest this year. The final match was left in a most interesting position on the draw of scumps on Tuesday, and there was every promise, had the weather remained favourable, of an exciting finish to a contest that had provided the utmost interest at every previous stage. As it is, he would be a bold critic who would attempt on the merits of the drawn game to decide whether the Presidency or the Parsis where the better side. On paper the Presidency team this year were a singularly strong combination, but it cannot be said that they ever came up to expectations. Their collapse in the first innings of the match with the Hindus was amazing and though they succeeded in winning this match by the sturdy batting of Lance-Corporal Bowman, Mr. Tarrant and Major Greig in the second innings, it is due to their opponents to say that the latter were greatly handicapped by the weather and are to be commended on the sporting spirit displayed in continuing to face the odds in a continuous drizzle which would have justified an appeal against further progress with the game. The Presidency batsmen failed even more notably in their first innings against the Parsis, so far as the total runs obtained go, and indeed, had it not been for the wonderful all-round exhibition of Mr. Tarrant, who was a tower of strength to the side, a batting eleven that on reputation and form ought to have been very formidable would have made a very poor show.

The Need for a Change of Date

It is greatly to be wished that the possibility of an inconclusive finish to these contests should be avoided in future years and, to this end, it is essential that an agreement should be come to for a change in the time at which the matches are played. The early part of September was originally chosen because the University Examinations used to be held in November and it was thought that to have the matches later would unduly interfere with the preparation for these examinations. But now that the examinations take place in March and April it seems foolish to continue a practice that is calculated so often to bring about an inconclusive result, and there is no reason why the contests should not be fixed to take place in November when the weather conditions are settled. There is nothing to be said for the deliberate fixture of the contests for a period when the weather cannot be depended upon. It is true that the vagaries of the weather add a certain amount of interest to cricket and the game in England would certainly lose half its zest were it not for the changeability of wickets. But in England first-class cricket is played all through the summer. Here in Bombay we have only a week and a half of first-class contests and we cannot afford to lose a single day, or half-day, if we can avoid it.

An Unfortunate Contretemps.

A most regrettable feature of the contests this year was the contretemps which arose during the Presidency's first innings in the match with the Hindus. We have no intention, at present at any rate, of discussing the merits of the dispute as to whether Major Greig and Mr. Simms were rightly given out and we feel that it would have been very much better had the matter been allowed to drop. We understand, however, that such will not be the case and that the Presidency Selection Comittee have addressed a letter on the subject to the Hindu Gymkhana. We shall therefore await the publication of this correspondence before dealing with the matter more fully. But it appears to us that the main point to be considered is the undesirability of pursuing a matter of this sort once an umpire's decision has been given, right or wrong. The truly sportsmanlike procedure is to accept an umpire's verdict, once it has been given, and we must say that we have never before heard of such procedure as has been followed by Major Greig and others in connection with this incident. The umpire is the sole arbiter on a point of fact and the first principle of sport is to accept his decision as final and binding whatever one's personal view as to its justice may be. The idea of attempting to re-open a matter of this kind after a batsman has left the wicket and the next man has come in is preposterous and against all accepted laws and sporting principles and absolutely anarchical. It is interesting to recall that on a somewhat similar occasion during his first visit to Australia Dr. W. G. Grace took his team off the field as a protest against an attempt to bring back a batsman, who had already returned to the pavilion, on the ground that the umpire's decision was wrong. However we shall probably have more to say on the subject on a future occasion.

Official and Personal.

Lord Blyth has been reappointed Chairman of the Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts Sir William Duke, Member of the Council of India, has succeeded Sir Steyning Edgerley as Chairman of the Society's Indian Section.

Meherban Sir Parashramrav Ramchandrarav alias Bhau Saheb Patvardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Jamkhandi, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp, to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

SOMME WEDGE.

COMBLES ISOLATED.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN GREECE.

STEADY ROUMANIAN ADVANCE.

A Paris communiqué says the French stormed the village of Bouchavesnes and Bois l'Abbe farm, south-east of it, and captured prisoners and a large amount of material.

The French push is likely to have serious consequences for the Germans, as it not only drives a big wedge between Peronne and Combles, most important German strongholds on the Somme, but imperils German communications at many points. Combles has now been completely isolated.

M. Dimitracopoutos has been offered the Greek Premiership. He has asked for time to sound the Entente diplomacy. He will accept office only if he is acceptable to the Entente Ministers. He is said to be in favour of departing from neutrality. It is difficult to forecast, but there are indications that the King has decided to emerge from neutrality without delay. Much depends on events on the Roumanian front.

Viennese papers admit that the Roumanians are steadily advancing in Transylvania, and concentrating strong forces in the upper Maros and in Csik and Gyergys valleys and preparing to attack Austrian advanced lines.

The Roumanians have occupied the island of Adakale, opposite Orsova, completely controlling the Danube traffic.

Viennese papers state that Russian pressure in the Carpathians is constantly increasing. Vehement attacks are being made on the Austrian position and the Austro-Germans have been compelled to withdraw south-westward over the upper Cibobach.

"The Times" military correspondent expresses the opinion that Hindenburg will resume the offensive in the east, especially in the south-east, abandoning the Verdun offensive and adopting a general defensive on the western front.

An Italian communiqué says the Alpini have captured a position commanding the Travenanzesa Pass.

A French official message from Salonika says, the Serbians have occupied an important position north-west of Kovil and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

THE BIG FRENCH WEDGE.

COMBLES TOTALLY ISOLATED.

FRENCH PUSH.

BOUCHAVESNES STORMED.

FARM OF BOISL' ABBE ALSO TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Sept. 13.

A communiqué says we stormed the village of Bouchavesnes and the farm of Bois l'Abbe, south-east of it, and captured prisoners and a large amount of material.

NUMEROUS AIR RAIDS.

There were seventeen aerial fights on the Somme. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down and four others apparently badly damaged.

Our air-squadrons bombed the railway station and hutments at Guiscard, causing explosions and fire, and railway stations at Roiser, Montmedi and Thiouville, the railway line between Metz and Pontamousson, depots at Hendicourt and Etain, bivouacs at Damvillers and iron foundries at Uckingen and Rombach.

ENEMY FAILS TO COUNTER ATTACK.

The communiqué adds that the whole of Bouchavesnes, where the enemy was strongly entrenched was carried brilliantly. We organised the conquered position and the enemy did not attempt a counter-attack.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IMPERILLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The French push is likely to have serious consequences for the Germans, as it not only drives a big wedge between Peronne and Combles, the most important German strongholds on the Somme, but for the first time completely blocks the great main road behind the German front, which was invaluable for shifting guns and stores to threatened points. Moreover, the push brings the French into positions imperilling the communications with Combles also within a short distance of Mount Saint Quentin, the fight for which will decide the future of Peronne.

ISOLATION OF COMBLES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 14.

The communications between Combles and Peronne are now cut completely and as the British at Ginchy can sweep other roads from Combles to Bapaume with their artillery Combles is totally isolated.

FRENCH POSITIONS EXTENDED

STRONGLY ORGANISED TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 14.

Last night's communiqué says:—Our positions have been appreciably extended before Combles.

An entire system of strongly organised trenches was taken by assault south of Priez Farm. 2,300 unwounded prisoners were captured yesterday and to-day.

Fierce fighting took place during the day on the centre and the right. The enemy vigorously attempted to regain ground. Two regiments were told off and succeeded in retaking the farm of Bois l'Abbe but we expelled them completely.

There were furious attacks in which hand-to-hand encounters took place with swaying success in the south. Our infantry maintained our gains. Ten guns and forty machine-guns have been captured in one sector alone.

Artillery fire was very active south of the Somme in the regions of Vermandovillers and Chaulnes.

A strongly prepared enemy attack on the right bank of the Meuse was completely repulsed and 70 prisoners taken. There is nothing to report elsewhere.

CAPTURE OF GINCHY.

AMAZING SPIRIT OF THE IRISH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, describing the capture of Ginchy, says it was defended by an immense concentration of enemy guns, but the infantry entered the village within ten minutes of starting the advance. Officers had to make frantic endeavours to arrest the impetuous Irish, who were pursuing the Germans into the thick of their supports. Their spirit was amazing.

The correspondent mentions that the night before the attack soldier-servants 'deserted.' They left notes saying that they had not been in the last scrap, but were going to take part in the capture of Ginchy, and concluded that if they were all right they would be back to-morrow.

OFFENSIVE IN MACEDONIA.

SERBIANS CAPTURE SOROVITCH.

ADVANCE IN OSTROVO REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A French official statement from Salonika says, there is no change on the Struma. The Italians are engaged on both sides of the Vardar in the region of Mount Beles. The Allied artillery violently bombarded the Bulgarian organisations north of Maskukova and Majadag.

The Serbians have occupied an important position north-west of Kovil and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

There was violent fighting north-west and west of Lake Ostrovo, south-westward of which we advanced considerably.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

An Athens telegram dated the 13th inst. says that the Serbians captured Sorovitch at four in the afternoon.

DOIRAN FRONT.

MOST ACTIVE ARTILLERY DUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A British communiqué from Salonika says there were only patrol encounters west of the Struma. There was a most active artillery duel on both sides on the Doiran front.

BULGARIANS DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

On the Salonika front, west of Butkowo lake, we drove Bulgarian detachments beyond the Demirhissar-Doiran railway.

ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF PORTUGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A message from Reuter's Lisbon correspondent foreshadows the active participation of Portugal in the war.

GENERAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A British communiqué says the general situation is unchanged.

ENEMY ATTACK STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

General Haig in last night's communiqué said an enemy attack in the direction of Mouquet Farm was stopped by our fire with considerable loss.

ALLIED DECORATIONS FOR VERDUN.

UNIQUE CEREMONY,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 14.

An unique ceremony took place yesterday at Verdun when M. Poincare in the presence of Allied representatives presented the town with decorations conferred on it by the Allies in recognition of its defence.

M. Poincare in a speech said that supreme German hopes had been shattered against the walls of Verdun where Germany, had sought an astounding spectacular victory. The debris of Germany's dreams, he said, lies at her own feet. The name of Verdun will ring throughout ages as the cry of liberated humanity.

BELGO-DUTCH FRONTIER.

GERMAN EVACUATION OF POSTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Rotterdam Maasbode" states that the Germans have evacuated Huibergen, Esschen and other places on the Belgo-Dutch frontier, hauling down their flag. This is attributed to the number of desertions. The "Echo Belge" says eighteen out of twenty Germans who recently attempted to desert, have been shot or electrocuted.

ROUMANIAN CAMPAIGN.

STEADY DAVANCE IN TRANSYLVANIA.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Telegrams from the Austrian head-quarters to the Viennese papers admit that the Roumanians are steadily advancing in Transylvania, occupying evacuated districts and concentrating strong forces on the upper Maros and in the Csik and Gyergys valleys and preparing to attack the Austrian advanced lines.

The Austrians, not waiting for the Roumanian offensive, have retreated to the next line of defences.

ROUMANIANS OCCUPY ADAKALE ISLAND.

DANUBE TRAFFIC COMPLETELY CONTROLLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Roumanians have occupied the island of Adakale, opposite Orsova, completely controlling the Danube traffic.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.

An official Vienna message mentions a withdrawal on the right of the Roumanian line in Transylvania.

LIVELY AFFAIRS IN DOBRUDJA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 14.

A communiqué reports slight skirmishing on the north and north-eastern fronts. 378 prisoners have been captured. Firing continues on the Danube

In Dobrudja we are getting into contact with the enemy along the whole front and lively affairs between patrols have occurred

Enemy detachments marching along the Danube have been repulsed losing eight German guns.

ROUMANIAN ARMY IN TRANSYLVANIA.

GENERAL CIRAINICEANU IN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 13.

General Civainiceanu, ex-Minister of War, has been appointed to command the army in Transylvania, in succession to General Averesca, who will command the third army.

HINDENBURG'S NEXT MOVE.

OFFENSIVE TO BE RESUMED AGAINST RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

"The Times" military correspondent expresses the opinion that Hindenburg will resume the offensive in the east, especially in the south-east, and by abandoning the Verdun offensive and adopting a general defensive on the western front may release thirty divisions to hold up General Brussiloff and oppose Roumania.

GERMAN COMMANDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.

A Vienna telegram says that General Pflanzerbaltin has resigned.

A German official message mentions that Mackensen is commanding in Dobrudja.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" states that Prince Ruppreecht of Bavaria commands on the whole Somme front, that Duke Albrecht of Wurtemburg commands on the front from the Somme to the sea and that the Crown Prince is still at Verdun.

GREEK POLITICAL CRISIS.

M. ZAIMIS' SUCCESSOR.

ASKS TIME TO SOUND ENTENTE DIPLOMACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Sept. 13.

M. Dimitracopoutos is regarded as the probable successor to M. Zaimis. He favours intervention in favour of the Allies or definite neutrality till the end of war.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

After a series of conflicting reports regarding M. Zaimis' intentions, Reuter telegraphs from Athens that M. Dimitracopoutos has accepted the premiership in principle and will probably be received by his Majesty to-morrow.

NO GREAT FOLLOWING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ATHENS, Sept. 15.

M. Dimitracopoutos was Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of M. Venizelos and resigned in 1912 on the question of the admission of Cretan deputies. Afterwards he bitterly attacked M. Venizelos. He is believed to be an able man but has no great following.

From a telegram from Reuter's correspondent in Athens it would appear that the fall of the Zaimis Cabinet was due *inter alia* to the Gounarist Reservists' League's defying the Government and continuing to terrorise the political opponents of the League, thereby placing M. Zaimis in a difficult position.

SOUNDING ENTENTE DIPLOMACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 14.

The King has received M. Dimitracopoutos, who asked for 48 hours to sound the Entente diplomacy.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 1

M. Dimitracopouts will only accept office if the Entente Ministers are favourable. He is of opinion that departure from neutrality is the only remedy for the present situation.

CRISIS NOT YET SOLVED.

EVENTS ON ROUMANIAN FRONT BEING WATCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

ATHENS, Sept. 13.

The crisis is not solved. It is difficult to forecast, but there are indications that the King has decided to emerge from neutrality without delay. Much depends on the events on the Roumanian front.

ITALIAN SUCCESS.

POSITION COMMANDING TRAVENANZESA PASS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

An Italian communiqué says the Alpini have captured a position commanding the Travenanzesa pass, interrupting enemy communications between the Travenanzesa valley and Lagazuos district.

ITALIAN ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" Odessa correspondent says Bulgarian civilians are evacuating Varna. Elsewhere the Bulgarians are strengthening their fortifications.

An Exchange telegram from Athens says the Italians continue to advance in Albania. The Austrians are preparing to attack.

The Paris Wireless states that King Constantine has recalled his son for family reasons.

The "Het Centrum" foretells a trial mobilisation in Holland.

MR. KIPLING NOT TO VISIT ITALY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Reuter is informed that Mr. Kipling has no intention of going to Italy.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE IN CARPATHIANS.

VEHEMENT ATTACKS ON AUSTRIAN POSITIONS.

ENEMY COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

According to a telegram from, Zurich, Viennese papers state that the Russian pressure in the Carpathians in constantly increasing. Vehement attacks are being made on Austrian positions on the ridge at Tomnatik and elsewhere. Germans and Austrians have been compelled to withdraw their lines south-westward over the upper Cibobach.

AERIAL ACTIVITY IN RIGA REGION.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO CROSS BYSTRITZA FRUSTRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A Russian communiqué says, in the region of Riga and the Dvina river the enemy's aerial activity considerably increased.

In the region south of Erzupol, we frustrated enemy attempts to cross the Bystritza river.

In the region of the wooded Carpathians we repulsed attempts to recapture the heights mentioned yesterday.

TURKISH TROOPS ON EUROPEAN FRONTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Italian papers state a German military commission has arrived in Constantinople to hasten the despatch of troops to the European fronts. Two or three train loads leave daily bound for Austria.

GERMAN FORCES IN EAST AFRICA.

DIVIDED INTO TWO ISOLATED GROUPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A Belgian communiqué shows that the German forces in East Africa are now divided into two isolated groups, one of which General Smuts is driving towards Mabinge while the second is defending Tabora, whither a brigade under the Belgian General Molitor is moving from the north and that under General Oslen from the west along the Central railway.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

SATISFACTORY ENLISTMENT,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MELBORNE, Sept. 13.

2471 men enlisted between the 1st and 10th of September.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, announces that the necessary monthly reinforcements will be obtained on the population basis, each State's liability being restricted to the number so fixed.

JAPANESE DEMANDS FROM CHINA.

AMERICA GREATLY DISTURBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

The American Ambassador to Japan has been instructed to inform the Japanese Government that the report of the Japanese demands from China in connection with the Chengchiatung incident has greatly disturbed the American Government which trusts that the report is untrue.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

WALL STREET BETTING FAVOURS MR HUGHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Republican regard the results in Maine as presaging the victory of Mr. Hughes. Democrats argue that the majority is indecisive. Wall Street betting is ten to seven on Mr. Hughes.

SEVEN NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 14.

Seven Norwegian steamers have been sunk in four days.

DEATH AT THE ALTAR.

The Rev. Henry Charles Douglas, vicar of St. Mathew's, Ealing, fell dead at the altar in his church on Sunday morning, the 13th August, as he was about to proceed with the celebration of the Holy Communion, after having preached the sermon. Mr. Douglas was the first incumbent of St. Matthew's, and must have been well over sixty years of age.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE TEN BAD ROADS IN BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, a resolution was passed on the motion of the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, expressing regret at the death of the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare.

It was resolved to invite the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the unsatisfactory condition of ten roads in the city.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha moved.

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 21st August 1916, of the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare who, as a member of the Corporation for nearly 4 years and in various other spheres of public usefulness, rendered valuable services to the City.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Mr. Wacha said that perhaps the older members of the Corporation might remember the late Mr. Khare and what a valuable member he was. His forte was that he was a great debater and had a good grip of facts. Whatever he did was good, sound and valuable work. It was a matter of regret that they were losing day by day their best men.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit moved that the letter from the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola resigning his seat on the Tramways Committee of the Corporation be recorded.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said Sir Ibrahim had resigned his seat on the Tramways Committee because he had been appointed a director of the Tramways Company. The law did not prohibit Sir Ibrahim from continuing to be a member of the Committee but his conscience would not allow him to do so. They all regretted the step taken by Sir Ibrahim for they wanted independent men of his stamp on the Committee. Sir Ibrahim always strove for the public good. The speaker regretted the resignation and he asked Sir Ibrahim to reconsider his decision. He (Sir Ibrahim) was not one of those who always voted on the official side.

The proposition was carried.

REPRESENTATION ON COUNCIL.

Consideration was given to the following letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Legal Department.

"In continuation of my letter No. 544, dated the 31st May 1916, I am directed to inform you that the request of the Corporation to be allowed to elect two representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council has been carefully considered but as it involves wider issues which cannot conveniently at this time be presented for the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor in Council is not prepared to take action in the matter for he present."

Mr. R. S. Navalkar, moving that the letter be recorded, expressed a hope that the matter would be favourably considered by Government when times were more favourable.

Mr. P. H. Mody seconded the motion, which was carried.

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Government of Bombay forwarding a copy of a letter from the Government of India, which stated that it was "relating to a resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, recommending that measures should be devised for the amelioration of the moral, material and educational condition of the depressed classes. The resolution was ultimately withdrawn but, as will be observed from the proceedings, the Government of India expressed their willingness to consult local Governments as to what has been done and what further can be done to improve the condition of these people. I am now to request that the Government of India may be furnished with opinion in the matter."

In moving a resolution that the letter be referred to a Committee Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said it was desirable to have as many councillors on the Committee as possible.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the proposition and it was passed.

SCHOOLS BUILDINGS.

The Corporation considered the following report from the Secretary, Schools Committee, regarding the action they have taken or intend to take in regard to the improvement or removal of some of the present school buildings to better premises specially in the light of the reports of the Medical Inspection of Schools during the year 1914-15:—

On receipt and perusal of the reports made by the Medical Inspectors, the Schools Committee adopted at the instance of Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, M.D. a resolution asking the Secretary of the Committee to make a report as to which school buildings, whether pointed out by the Medical Inspectors or not, were in his opinion, very insanitary and the approximate cost of removing them to better premises as also what general measures he would recommend to improve the various sanitary and other defects, those reported by the Medical Inspectors as well as others. Accordingly, the Secretary submitted to the Committee in December 1915 a detailed memorandum, wherein was given—

(1) a list of 32 schools which were removed to decidedly better premises during the ten months that he, the present Secretary, had held the said office since his appointment in February 1915;

(2) a list of schools then very badly located with the probable cost of removing them to better premises, when and if such premises were available; and

(3) recommendations of general measures of sanitary reform.

A copy of the said memorandum is attached hereto.

The recommendations of the Secretary, to put them briefly, were:—

(a) to have school premises engaged on long term leases on the landlords making structural alterations for securing better sanitation, or on their allowing the Committee to make such alterations;

(b) to provide hamals for all the bigger schools;

(c) to increase the monthly contingency allowance;

(d) to provide for model utensils for storing water;

(e) to provide for daily use of disinfectants, etc.

The recommendations were duly considered by the Committee but the taking of final action on some of them has had to be postponed owing to complicated issues being involved in them and most of them being of the nature requiring very large additions to the funds at the disposal of the Committee. The question of long leases and vesting the power to enter into them in the Schools Committee formed once the subject of deliberation in the Corporation and appears to have been something like shelved. It may, however, be maintained that with the means at their disposal the Committee have been freely giving effect to the Secretray's recommendation for increase in the monthly contingency grants and for special sanctions of expenses for sanitation wherever necessary.

The lookout for better premises for schools and imrpovement of the location of them have been both steadily and vigorously kept up. Thus, during the three months that elapsed since the submission of the Secretary's said memorandum, to the end of the year 1915-16, the accommodation of 18 more schools was improved. Of the 18 schools mentioned in the said memorandum of the Secretary as requiring change very badly, nine have been now located in better premises. The remaining nine and possibly nine or ten more do still, in spite of efforts, remain in premises which are below the minimum conditions desirable. Progress in the required direction is steadily maintained, the Secretary making it a matter of personal concern, and the Committee hopes that by the end of the year half of the Municipal Schools will be located satisfactorily and that none would be in positively objectionalbe premises."

"A DISGRACE TO CORPORATION."

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said some of the school buildings were a disgrace to the Corporation, and they should never have been in such a condition. The Corporation had never refused money for such improvements except during the last year or two. Instead of new schools being opened, he thought the existing ones should be improved. At least one-third of the total number of schools he would like to place on bad list.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the Secretary to the Schools Committee in his report stated that he had set aright 32 school buildings since his assumption of office. The Secretary had, when he made the report, been only ten months in office and in that period he had set aright 32 out of 60 insanitary school buildings. At this rate the whole work should have been finished in two years, and if this had not been done it was the fault of Dr. Jehangir Cursetji and his friends on the Committee who had talked more and done less. It would have been better if Dr. Jehangir had done more work and less talking.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the sooner the present conditions were improved the better it was for the Corporation, and the only thing to do this was to ask for a larger grant. He hoped the Schools Committee would come to the Corporation for a larger amount. The schools should be at least kept clean in the interest of the health of the school children.

Mr. R. S. Navalker said the report was nothing but self-condemnation on the part of the committee.

Dr. Master asked why the Schools Committee had allowed this state of things to go on for such a length of time. He hoped the committee would put matters right soon.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said he was one of the critical members of the committee and they had done all that was possible to do under the present circumstances. They were improving the schools. He hoped the members of the Corporation would examine the schools personally and also what the committee had done for them before criticising their work.

The proposition was carried.

BAD ROADS.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved:

'That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the unsatisfactory condition of the following roads and he be requested to state what steps he proposes to take in the matter: Dongri Street, Pydhowni Road, Jackeria Musjid Street, Kambekar Street, Chakla Street, Musjid Bunder Road, Samuel Street, Sleater Road and Bhuleshwar Road.'

Sir Bhalchandra said these roads had become worse since he gave notice of this motion. It was impossible to drive along some of them. He thought such a state of things was not creditable to the reputation of *Urbs Prima in Indis*.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy, seconding the motion, said the jolting which people driving in gharries and motor cars experienced on account of the bad condition of the roads was not an undiluted evil in that it did good to congested livers.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha suggested that at the Budget time every member should point out three roads requiring improvement.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said they were all grateful to Sir Bhalchandra for bringing the matter before the Corporation. If Mr. Edwardes took a drive in his motor car along these roads he would at once pass orders to set the roads aright. Such a trip would improve Mr. Edwardes' health as well as the roads.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said it was no use bringing such a proposition in the middle of the year.

Mr. S. D. Navalker moved an amendment including Jagjivan Kika Street among the roads suggested in the original proposition.

The amendment was carried.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

NEO-CO-OPERATION.

ITS APPLICATION TO INDIA.

(By Capt. J. W. Petavel.)

The second of Captain Petavel's series of articles on the Indian problems of the day is published below. The first article appeared in this journal on 19th August:—

One can explain in a few words why we are on the threshold of a new era in which there will be no poverty except, of course, that which is due to idleness and vice. Industrial progress has increased enormously the productive power of labour. According to Professor Herzka, whom, at all events, no one has attempted to contradict categorically, a little more than two hours' labour a day by the able bodied men of the nation, helped by the best machinery and methods, would suffice to produce everything necessary for use and for comfort. According to the most cautious economists progress has at the least possible estimate quadrupled the productive power of labour within the last century. It seems indeed wonderful that we should manage to have widespread poverty with such power as this to produce wealth.

But so long as capitalists equip industries in which workers are employed only to the extent to which markets can be found for their produce, and are paid only the competition wage, improved means of producing wealth can hardly benefit the workers at all. And it is very well known how they can do immense harm, temporarily at least, by causing unemployment.

Great productive power could put an end to poverty only if the workers could use the machinery of production to produce what they themselves require and when they require it. Co-operators have been trying to arrange for this for nearly a century now but short-sighted selfishness has caused their efforts to fail.

Socialists, then suggested their plan of State- organised co-operation, but fanaticism made its realisation impossible. They would not be content with anything short of organising the whole nation in this way.

But industrial progress has been acting on poverty as waves act on a cliff, having no apparent effect but cutting away its foundations, preparing a fall that will come suddenly. And we have reasons to believe that the war will be the final storm that will cause the cliff to fall.

The productive power of labour has now become so great that a reasonably-sized organisation producing the necessaries of life for its own workers could easily produce in addition enough for sale to pay interest on capital and all other charges; so that it could pay commercially. In this manner then we can utilise the waste product of the labour market—not by any means always bad workers, but often merely those for whose services there happens to be no demand.

The Swiss have given the most sensational example of this, as we mentioned in our first article, by doing it successfully with the dregs of their labour market.

As we also pointed out in that article there is nothing to prevent our multiplying such organisations. Wherever there are people needing employment we could employ them in that way and there is every reason for them to become the very safest investment for capital.

A NEO-CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION.

We are specially concerned here with Indian problems and the application of this system of "neo-co-operation" to their solution but an extremely useful illustration and one that all will take keen interest is its application to the problem of our returning soldiers. When our soldiers come back with war experience it will be a very obvious thing to try organising at least part of our army as the Royal Engineers are organised: namely, to do industrial work and military exercises at certain times and at certain seasons. After the experience we have had as to what can be done with unskilled labour, and more especially after the experience of the Swiss, it is quite evident that we could make them into a "neo-co-operative" organisation producing the main necessaries of life for themselves. They could not, of course, suddenly bring wheat and cattle from the fields, nor could they produce tea and sugar and other foreign produce. It would be a small matter however to supply them with these raw materials costing the public only wholesale rates and organising them to do most of these manufacturing and other work.

It is very much to be hoped from the Indian point of view also that this experiment will be tried; for once a start is made somewhere, once practical proof is given of what can be done by neo-co-operation, the example will surely be followed everywhere.

It is evident also that we can set unemployed people to work to produce necessaries for themselves, using the machinery of private firms.

It would be sufficient for that to organise depots from which workers waiting for employment would be able to obtain the various necessaries of life in exchange for vouchers, the producers supplying the goods to these depots being paid with these vouchers which they would use to pay the workers. In that manner they would be sent to various industries to produce what they required but the manager of each of those industries would be engaging the men he wanted to engage, and not having men sent to use his machinery without having any say in the matter. This is another application of "neo-co-operation" that we shall probably not see in India but that might solve the great unemployment problem that is likely to arise in Europe after the war.

Any unemployment could be dealt with in this way, only the complications of Indian production and its minute sub-division would make it impossible to carry out such a plan without compulsory powers being given to the labour department organising it. There lies the whole difficulty.

The firms receiving payment for goods in vouchers would have to be allowed to use them to pay for raw materials employed, for freights and for all other charges in connection with them, including mining royalties. All those receiving the vouchers would use them in the same way: namely, to pay labour engaged from the labour depots so as to carry out the scheme of the waiting men producing necessaries for themselves.

STATE-AID.

As we must concentrate on India's problems we shall not say much about this particular application of Neo-Co-operation but it is evident that the practical difficulty would be that there would be endless opportunity for differences of opinion as to how much one firm could rightfully pay another in vouchers. So that the whole scheme is possible only with the strong arm of the Government behind it to settle these things without allowing litigation. It would be advantageous to the various suppliers of goods to do this trading for payment in vouchers, including of course something for wear and tear of machinery and every other capital charge. It would be better of course to have their machinery used in that way than to let it rust out in slack time. All, however, would want to derive the greatest possible benefit. They would endeavour to obtain as much as possible of the payment in cash and as little as possible in vouchers. Before the war it was looked upon as unthinkable that any compulsion should be used with regard to the way in which any firm or individual should dispose of his machinery of production. It was perhaps but too true to say that the sacredness of private property was placed above the sacredness of human life and happiness. But the war has given a rude shaking to these old ideas and therefore may usher in a new era in which unemployment will be no more. The same scheme in a different form would solve India's problems, which we shall deal with in the subsequent articles of this series.

SERIOUS RISE IN THE RIVER PADMA.

RAILWAY LINES WASHED AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

A Faridpur message says that the river Padma is rapidly rising and in several places of the Rajbari Sub-Division it has exceeded last years' water-mark. The river is rising very seriously at Goalundo, Durgapur and at Gobindpur near Faridpur. After washing away the Faridpur railway lines the Padma is reported now to be within a mile of Faridpur town. The railway authorities have permitted villagers to stay on the railway lands. Messrs. Hurst and Edwards of the Eastern Bengal railway and the students of Faridpur are rendering assistance to distressed villagers.

SUIT AGAINST THE "MADRAS TIMES."

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

Mr. V. Ramaswami Iyer's appeal against Mr. Justice Bakewells judgment dismissing his suit for Rs. 37,000 being damages for his wrongful dismissal by the "Madras Times" Printing and Publishing Company has been dismissed with costs by their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Seshagiri Iyer.

THE KARNATIC COLLEGE CONTROVERSY.

MR. ARTAL APOLOGISES.

In and Educational Department press note dated the 28th March, 1916, it was announced that Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal I.S.O., had been called upon to withdraw and to apologise for having published, a letter addressed to Government and dated the 18th January, 1916, regarding the establishment of the proposed Arts College for the Karnatic, on the ground that in this letter Rao Bahadur Artal had made "references to certain conversations between himself and the Hon. Mr. Hill which were admittedly private, and which, whether correctly quoted or not, should not have been utilized, as they have been, in a public attack on the Brahmin community."

A Press Note issued yesterday states that Mr. Artal has now withdrawn the letter referred to and has apologised for having published it.

BENGAL BRANCH OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

OPENED IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

A meeting of about thirty sympathisers and supporters of Mrs. Besant's Home Rule movement was held yesterday evening at the house of Mr. B. Chakravarty, Barrister-at-Law and the Bengal Branch of the Home Rule League was established with Mr. Chakravarty as President, Messrs. Hirendra Nath Dutt and I. B. Sen as Secretaries. The first meeting of the League will be held sometime in November to settle the programme of work.

THE OMNIPOTENT C.I.D.

MAGISTRATE AND COMMISSIONER HELPLESS.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—"An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory" says the "Bengalee." And our contemporary then relates a case of internment which reads more like a romance than a reality. Babu Nogendra Kumar Guha Roy, a teacher of Noakhali, was arrested apparently under the Defence of India Act on the 28th August last and he has now been brought down to Calcutta. He is a gentleman well-known to the local authorities. This is what the Magistrate of the District wrote about him on the 22nd June last, just a couple of months before his arrest:

(True Copy.)

"This is to certify that I have known Babu Nagendra Kumar Guha Roy for the last three years personally, and I am of opinion that his character is very good. He has been a very useful member of our Society and has been specially helpful in nursing cholera patients and doing other works of public utility. On one occasion he organised a theatrical performance and realised some hundred and seventy-five rupees (Rs. 175) for the Lady Carmichael War Fund and the Bengal Ambulance Corps. I have found him to be a very satisfactory teacher in the Jubilee School, and I think he has had a good influence on the boys. He is a very good speaker and writes nice books. I hope he will have a happy and successful future whatever career of life he chooses.

W. S. Adie,
District Magistrate.
22nd June, 1916, Noakhali."

The Commissioner of the Division gave him a still better certificate. Here it is:

"Commissioner's Office,
The 22nd July, 1916
D. O. No. 500 c. Chittagong.
"My dear Nagendra Babu,

I have received your letter of the 20th instant. I am convinced that you are not an anarchist and not inimically disposed towards British Government. But your freedom from Police surveillance is not a matter I can put forward before the Governor. I can only hope that your conduct will convince the Police of your innocence in the same way as it has convinced Mr. Adie and myself.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) K. C. De,
Commissioner of the Chitagong Division.
To Babu Nagendra Kumar Bus Roy."

And a gentleman about whom the Magistrate of the District and the Commissioner of the Division speak in these high terms is under the iron grip of the C. I. D. as a political suspect. What makes the case still more remarkable is that even Divisional Commissioner, who is the next executive officer to the Governor, frankly confesses that, though he "is convinced that you are not an anarchist and not inimically disposed towards British Government" he is quite helpless to protect him. And who knows that H. E. the Governor himself will not say the same thing if the unfortunate man approach him and lay his case before him? When plague broke out the health officers were the kings of the country. Their place has now been occupied by the C.I.D men with myrmidons of spies, informers detectives and so forth.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A TENTATIVE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The next meeting of the Calcutta University Senate will be held on Saturday next. An important recommendation of the Syndicate on the question of introduction of higher commercial education at the university will come up for consideration. The main features of the tentative scheme drawn are the establishment of degree of B Com to be awarded four years after the matriculation. In addition to ordinary commercial subjects special provision is made for those who intend to enter either banking insurance railway management, accountancy, jute industry, tea industry or import and export trade.

DEATH OF AN INTERNATIONAL RUGGERITE.

A WELL-KNOWN CALCUTTA PLAYER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

A cable has been received in Calcutta announcing the death in action on the 3rd instant, of Second-Lieutenant H. W. Thomas, the English International Rugby (half) player and a clever soccer player. Mr. Thomas went home last November to join the army and he obtained a commission in the 2nd Rifle Brigade. In India he played Association football also and was the best outside left, Calcutta has had for years. He had great share the Calcutta F. C. victory in I. F. A. Shield competition last year. In Calcutta Mr. Thomas was connected with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company.

TRAGEDY ON A STEAMER.

POLICE OFFICER FOUND WITH HIS THROAT PARTLY CUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 14.

Captain W. C. K. Savage of the Burma Military Police was discovered on Wednesday with his throat partly cut in a lavatory of the S. S. "Bassein" plying between Sagaing and Amarapoora. He is at present under treatment in the Sagaing Hospital. Captain Savage was recently invalided from active service in France where he went as interpreter his services having been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief by the local Government and had reverted to Burma on military duty.

SITUATION ON ANGLO-FRENCH FRONT.

A CHASTENED ENEMY.

MULTIPLYING PROBLEMS OF GERMANY.

In a special article to the Exchange Lieutenant Rene Puaux, of the French Headquarters Staff, says:

These last few weeks we have entered upon the third year of war, the year which should, according to the prophetic views of Lord Kitchener, the only warrior who saw clearly from the start, bring victory to the Allies. As things are it is evident that even a crushing victory on either the Western or the Eastern front would not mean immediate peace, as Hohenzollern and his military camerilla, who on July 29, 1914, at Potsdam, decided upon a European war, will play their hand to the last card rather than accept defeat.

Meanwhile, it is not unduly bold to attempt a few prognostications. On the north-east front the Germans have massed 122 divisions, in order to resist the Anglo-French pressure. The extent of the Anglo-French attack is, up to now, restricted, but evidently only a few tactical successes are awaited before the concerted attack of the remainder of the Anglo-French forces is launched.

The Germans hitherto have resisted by relieving their divisions exhausted under the Anglo-Frech offensive by others taken from those parts of the front where French and English await with arms prepared the tactical successes which will give them the signal to march forward and which will facilitate their task. On the day of this general attack it will be impossible to call on such relieving forces, and it will then be up to the German generals to offer a defence with their only resources.

The violence of present-day battles and the terrible losses which artillery inflicts no longer permit a Headquarter Staff to leave in the fighting line for more than a few days the units therein engaged. They must be relieved continually.

REGROUPING OF FORCES.

The day will come when the German Headquarters Staff on the Western front will have, like Hindenburg, to proceed to a regrouping of forces and to a shortening of the lines on account of the impossibility of perpetually reinforcing lines which are too extended or too weak. How will this regrouping and shortening be effected? It is not only a problem for the Headquarters Staff, but it is in itself a moral problem. Since the start of the war the German army has known nothing but the forward march and stubborn resistance on conquered ground.

There certainly was the retreat from the Marne to the Aisne, but that was in the beginning when the German army, with the intoxication of its first victories, accepted with closed eyes the imaginary explanations of strategical movements, when the men were ignorant of the geography of France and lived in such a dream of conquest that it was impossible for a check to prejudice their moral. Two years have winged their flight. Lassitude has come, and also the anguish caused as much by domestic grief as by the death of so many of their comrades.

Is the German army to-day still in a position to undergo the ordeal of a retreat which will be perfectly understood? It is extremely doubtful. Therefore only in the last extremity will it be resorted to. The more so as retreat on the Picardy front would carry with it disastrous consequences to the Belgium and Champagne front.

To the moral problem are added the difficulties of the Headquarters Staff, for it is evident that the Anglo-French aviation service will not permit trains to come and go with the regularity which is indispensable in order to allow evacuations not only of the troops but also of the enormous material accumulated in the last two years. When war opened aviation was not the scientific weapon of destruction that it has since become.

To sum up, on the Western front, when the Anglo-French offensive in Picardy has reached its fixed tactical objective, which it is irresistibly approaching, we shall witness a great backward movement, which may be disastrous for the German Army, but which in any case will weaken it to such an extent that the question of its demoralisation will still be an indeterminate factor.

As to Verdun, I believe in the temporary maintenance of the present situation of the army of the Crown Prince having to serve as a fixed pivot of the backward movement when it takes place.

BAIRAGITOLA MURDER CASE.

HOUSE SEARCHES AND ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Sept. 13.

About fifty houses have been searched this morning and many arrests made in connection with the Bairagitola Murder Case. The arrests were made under the Defence of India Act. Searches are still going on in several places.

HOUSE SEARCHES AT BENARES.

SIX ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Sept. 14.

Several houses were searched at Benares on Tuesday night by the C.I.D. The search began at about 10 p.m. and lasted till midnight. The police seized some letters and other documents; six Bengalees have been arrested. The cause of the searches and arrests is not known. It is believed to be political.

A Special Appeal on Behalf of Baby

Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods.

Naturally a Healthy Mother

should feed her own child, and no cause, save inability, should prevent her doing so. But there are many mothers who, though willing, cannot wholly or even partially, nurse their children. Either they have no milk for them, or it is poor in quality and deficient in sustenance.

The Question then arises

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THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

RATIONS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 10, Sir Henry Craik asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had now communicated with the authorities in India and obtained their consent to the publication of the report of Sir W. Vincent, General Bingley, and Mr. Ridsdale with regard to the medical arrangements and transport in Mesopotamia; and whether the report could be laid upon the Table before the recess.

Mr. Chamberlain: Copies of the report and of the Commander-in-Chief's memorandum upon it were despatched from India last month. The appendices, including the evidence, were sent early this month. I am informed by the Viceroy that a general review of the report and its appendices will follow as soon as they have been fully examined. Since the Vincent Commission reported, Parliament has appointed a Statutory Commission to enquire "into the origin, inception and conduct of the operations of war in Mesopotamia," including, inter alia, "the provision for the sick and wounded," and this Commission is specifically directed "to proceed with all possible expedition to enquire with regard to the provision for the sick and wounded," and to "report the result of their enquiries on this matter as soon as they are completed." All the documents emanating from the Vincent Commission will be laid before the Statutory Commission as soon as they are received, and will, I think, greatly facilitate their task. But, meanwhile, the matters treated by the Vincent Commission must be considered as still sub judice, and their report cannot be published. The House has the assurance of the Secretary of State for War that everything possible is being done to remedy the defects disclosed, which were largely, though not entirely, due to difficulties of transport. I should add that I have seen an advance copy of the report. In addition to criticisms of Indian military organisation—a matter which is now engaging the serious attention of His Majesty's Government—it mentions certain officers by name as having a grave responsibility in connexion with the state of affairs disclosed by the investigation. For various reasons the Commission was, I believe, unable to examine any of these officers in person. They will, no doubt, be so examined by the Statutory Commission by whom their case and the measure of their responsibility will be considered. Meanwhile, I may say that the officers so named have vacated their positions, and new appointments have been made to the posts formerly held by them.

Sir Edward Carson: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that there are still very unsatisfactory reports coming from Mesopotamia, and can he assure the House that any suggestions made by the Vincent Committee will at once be carried out to ameliorate the conditions?

Mr. Chamberlain: I am aware that everything is not yet satisfactory. That was stated by the Secretary of State for War the other day. Although the difficulties of transport have not yet been wholly overcome, and cannot be wholly overcome for some little time, I believe that matters are very much improved. The new Director of Medical Services in India himself went to Mesopotamia on his way to India and dealt with the defects which he found, and I think that everything possible is now being done to set things straight.

Sir Henry Craik: Are we to understand that the only effect of the appointment of the Statutory Commission so far has been to delay the issue of the report of a Commission which was appointed in February last?

EVERYTHING NOT SATISFACTORY.

Mr. Chamberlain: My hon. friend's question tempts me to recall to him his observations when the announcement of the appointment of the Vincent Committee was made. He had not at that time the confidence in his report or the anxiety to see his report which he now expresses. It is quite obvious, since the Statutory Commission has been appointed by Parliament to investigate the very questions which were referred to the Vincent Committee, that they must be considered as sub judice, and I am unwilling to, and cannot, produce the report until the Statutory Commission have considered it. I said that the appointment of a Statutory Commission would not be used by His Majesty's Government as any reason or excuse for not taking immediate steps where such were shown to be necessary, and to that I adhere.

Mr. R. McNeill: Will the report of the Vincent Committee be published eventually whether it is in agreement or in conflict with the report of the Statutory Commission?

Mr. Chamberlain: His Majesty's Government, I believe, on my suggestion made a promise, a voluntary promise, to the House some time ago that they would lay papers with regard to the Mesopotamian operations. When those papers were collected and submitted to our military advisers they reported that it was contrary to the public interest to publish them, because they would give information of military value to the enemy. I cannot promise to present any further papers with regard to military affairs in Mesopotamia or the operations there until those papers have been seen and examined by the General Staff.

SOLDIERS' KITS.

Mr. Grant asked the Secretary of State for War if he was aware that in many instances the kits of soldiers who had been killed or who have died in Mesopotamia had never been delivered to the relatives; and if he could give some assurance of better arrangements in this matter for the future.

Mr. Forster: I regret the delay involved in the present procedure regarding deceased soldiers' effects, and am in communication with the Government of India in view to simplification and acceleration of the arrangements.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. Grant asked the Secretary of State for War if he was aware of the many instances where money had been sent by soldiers serving in Mesopotamia to this country through the Post Office, but without intimation being sent to the intended recipient, had never reached its destination; and if such sums could by some means be delivered to the proper quarters?

Mr. J. A. Pease: My attention has not been called to many such instances. Money may be remitted by the troops in Mesopotamia either by postal order or by money order. No particulars are available as regards postal orders, but I find that about 6,000 money orders were advised from the field in Mesopotamia during the last six months. All these have been delivered except about forty, where the addresses were incorrect or insufficient, and in those cases the senders have been notified. If particulars are furnished to me of any case in which a remittance sent home by a soldier from Mesopotamia has not been delivered, I shall be glad to make enquiry.

Mr. R. McNeill asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that the defects in the military postal service in Mesopotamia which elicited complaint some months ago on the ground of the non-delivery and theft of letters and parcels addressed to the troops remain unremedied inasmuch as letters and parcels in many cases still failed to reach the soldiers to whom they were addressed in Mesopotamia; and whether he could give any assurance that improvement in this respect would be made without further delay.

Mr. Forster (who replied) said: I recently received a Report from the Government of India on this subject dated June 30. They stated that shortage of river transport caused serious delays in carriage of mails, especially parcels, during the early months of the year; but at the time of the Report the inward mails were being cleared from Basra within a week of arrival at the rate of ninety bags per diem, and it was hoped by August 1 to send on the whole of the English mail on the day of arrival. They have not traced any cases of pilfering. Inadequate addresses and movements of addresses, and in the case of parcels, insecure packing, must account for a good many miscarriages. I propose to communicate further with the Government of India on the subject.

SUFFERINGS OF MEN.

In the House of Lords on Aug. 15, Viscount Midleton asked whether the Government had any information to give the House which would show that the awful state of things in Mesopotamia had been ameliorated. He had information that as late as June 21 an officer found his men in a hospital where the temperature was 115 or 117 deg., in their hot and dirty clothes, and that their rations were four biscuits per day and Tigris water.

Lord Sydenham said a senior officer who left Mesopotamia a month ago had told him that things had improved a little bit. The rations and the medical arrangements were better, and what the men suffered most from now was the want of shelter from the sun.

Lord Islington admitted that the condition of affairs was not yet quite satisfactory. The sufferings of the men were due to the great difficulties of transport, and everything was being done to cope with those difficulties. The position was fully stated by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons on Monday. He was asked by his right hon. friend to say he had omitted to mention that in the report made by the Vincent Committee praise was given to the very valuable services rendered by officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Indian Medical Service.

The Marquess of Salisbury recognised that too much importance was not to be attached to the private reports which came from Mesopotamia. Those who made them might have seen but a limited portion of the field, or might have been misled. But after making all allowances it would appear that the state of things continued not to be good. He thought it would reassure the country if the Government would say that Vincent report confirmed the statement made to the House some months ago that "everything possible was now being done."

Lord Islington said that only a few weeks ago he was able to give the House information that medical supplies, boats, and other necessaries were being rapidly supplied from this country and India.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

In the House of Commons on August 15, Sir George Toulmin asked the Postmaster-General whether letters and telegrams were now reaching the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force; and whether information was sent to relatives at home if telegrams which they sent were not delivered.

Mr. Samuel (who replied) said: Letters are despatched each week to the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, and, so far as he is aware, the Indian postal authorities, to whom they are handed at Bombay, ensure delivery to the addressees wherever possible. Some delay appears to be inevitable. As regards telegrams, so far as he knows, there is no reason why telegrams addressed to members of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force should not be delivered; but he will be happy to make enquiry in any specific cases of the failure of telegrams to reach their destination, as he is doing in the case about which the hon. Member has written to him.

Mr. Houston: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that it sometimes takes four months for a letter from this country to reach the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia?

Mr. Samuel: I was not aware it was as bad as that.

WOUNDED OFFICERS FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

On the following day Captain Ormsby-Gore asked the Secretary of State for War whether a number, about twenty, of officers wounded or sick from Mesopotamia were invalided home to England on leave on medical certificate for limited periods of three or four months, leaving Bombay on a hospital ship on July 7, 1916, were landed at Suez on July 18, and were there informed that there would be no hospital ship to take them on from Egypt until August 20, if then; whether these officers were kept at Alexandria in hospital until August 2, when they were informed that if they liked they could go by ordinary transport thence to Marseilles, and, on embarking on this transport, were compelled to sign a declaration certifying that, if a passage to England by transport was granted to them, they would pay all expenses incurred en route, including, if landed at Marseilles, the fare through France, that they were travelling by transport at their own request and risk, that they would not in future prefer any claim whatsoever for the payment of any expenses incurred during the journey to England, and that they were aware that they were allowed to stay in Egypt and await passage to England by hospital ship, but that if they did so they must stay in hospital or convalescent home and adhere to the rules of that institution; whether the transport on which they travelled on these conditions also carried officers not sick or wounded, on ordinary leave from Egypt, who were given free warrants across France and were forced to pay no expenses; why this differentiation was made against officers invalided from the Mesopotamian front; and whether, seeing that the period of leave dated from leaving Bombay and no proper arrangements were made for transportation for these sick and wounded officers beyond Suez, he would see that their leave was extended for the time they were detained in Egypt.

Mr. Forster (who replied) said: The statements made in the first three parts of the question are, I am informed, substantially correct, so far as the information in the possession of the War Office goes. As regards the fourth and fifth parts of the question, I cannot at present say precisely why the authorities in Egypt made these officers sign the declaration referred to, but I may inform my hon. and gallant friend that the question of reimbursing the travelling expenses and also extending leave will be sympathetically considered. I may add that it is impossible to provide for hospital ships in Egypt to meet the Indian hospital ships, and that patients from India have to be transferred to hospitals in Egypt until they can come on. There has been a shortage of hospital ships in the Mediterranean lately owing to the heavy requirements arising from the operations in France but this has now been remedied.

Captain Ormsby-Gore: Are the arrangements for evacuating sick and wounded officers from Mesopotamia who are invalided home made by the Indian Army or by the War Office here? It seems that there is some confusion between the two.

Mr. Forster asked for notice of that question.

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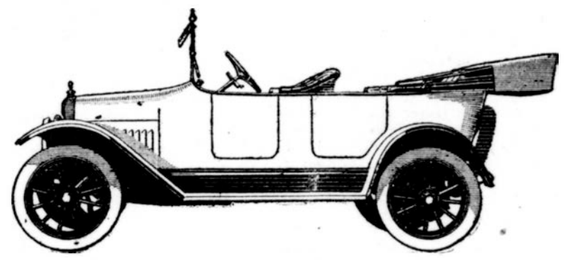

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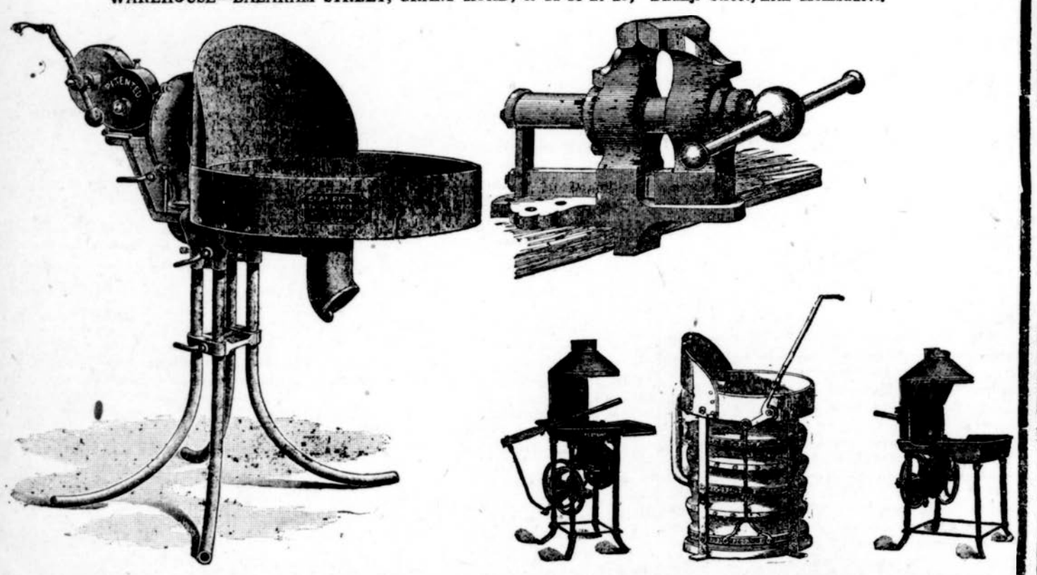

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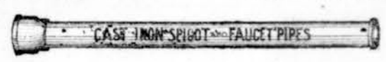

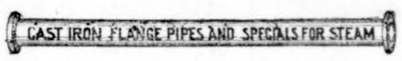

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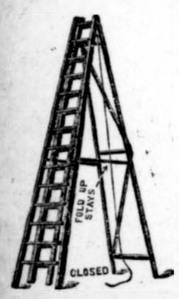

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